THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873. NUMBER 16.

INDIAN TREACHERY!

General Canby and Peace Commissioners Assassinated.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

No Mercy to be Shown the Modocs.

Utter Extermination Considered Justifiable.

Glowing Tribute to the Heroic Soldier by Gen. Sherman.

LAVA BED, April 11, via YREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon five Indians and four squaws came into our camp and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning at a point about one mile from over the picket line. Later in the evening Bogus Charley came and told the picket that he would take his gun, that he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him to the tent of General Canby, where Charley left his gun, and remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning Boston Charley came in and told the Commissioners that Captain Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. Boston Charley and Bogus then mounted a horse and started for the Lava Bed. About an hour after their departure General Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyer, with Frank Riddell and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the place appointed, and were closely watched by the signal officer, Lieutenant Adams, from the signal station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived a cry from the signal station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Greene, and orders were given to "Forward, double quick." Very shortly after Mr. Dyer returned and told us that the Indians had massacred the party, although he was the only one who had escaped, but in a few moments after Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line. From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced:

Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by General Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Captain Jack made a speech, asking for "Hat creek and Cottonwood," the places now occupied by Fairchild and Davis for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonchin told Meacham to say no more, that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject, and while Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack got up and walked behind the others and turned his back, and exclaimed "all ready," drew a pistol and snapped it at General Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. General Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonchin then shot Meacham in the under and head, but he is still alive. Boston Charley and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. Nasty Jim chased Dyer for some distance, but Dyer turned upon him with pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian killed Riddle's squaw with a gun and took her horse, but Captain Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle and shot at him. This last may be taken with a grain of salt.

The troops are now about a mile in the Lava Beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are about six hundred troops which can be brought into active service, and I believe they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of General Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated, Lava Beds, 11th, 3 P. M.: Between ten and eleven o'clock this morning the Peace Commission party, comprising General Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and Bogus Charley and Boston Charley, went out to the designated spot. There they met Captain Jack, John Schonchin, Black Jim, Shack Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man and Hawker Jim. They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. In previous interviews they had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle, and General Canby, Meacham and Dr. Thomas on the one hand, Captain Jack and Schonchin, Dyer stood by Jack, holding his horse, with Hawker Jim and Shack Nasty Jim to his left. Meacham opened the talk and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which General Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Captain Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished, stepped back to the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. John Schonchin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Dyer heard a cap miss fire, and looking around, saw Captain Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at General Canby. This was a signal for a general massacre, and a half a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Captain Jack fired again on General Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonchin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his Derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Mr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head. Riddle ran off, and it appears they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyer, Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About one hundred yards to the west is the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of Rev. Dr. Thomas, lying on his face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from the pistol shot wounds in the head. The body of General Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol shot wounds in the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, received at Jacksonville, caused intense excitement among the people. There was bonfire illumination of Secretary Delano. They hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

YREKA, April 12—10 P. M.—The news of the horrible massacre of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community, and the excitement is intense. A feeling exists that the Indians should now receive the punishment they justly deserve, that not one should be left of this terrible massacre. H. C. Tuckner, who brought the official dispatches, left headquarters at five o'clock last evening. He says that orders had just been issued for an advance along the whole line at five o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them. It may be two days before the trouble is ended. It is presumed General Canby's and Commissioner Thomas' remains will be forwarded to this place.

A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gillem's headquarters, with a dispatch from General Scofield. By many it is believed the Modocs will make a desperate fight till the last man dies, and that they will not leave the caves. By others it is thought they have already made their escape from the Lava Beds and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that Scar Faced Charley and Curley Headed Doctor were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's command. That was a blind to attract the attention of General Gillem from the conference between Jack and his followers, and the Commissioners.

Later.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The terrible news of the treacherous assassination of Brigadier General Canby by the Modoc chief, and the intelligence received at the same time of the murders committed by Apaches, cause a profound feeling of grief and indignation, which finds expression in all quarters, particularly in the army, where General Canby was held in great esteem and affection, with utterances of an earnest desire for the extermination of those savages. This feeling of indignation has taken the place of all ideas whatever of peace, and the slightest consideration cannot be given to any other proposition than that to move at once to the severest punishment of the fiends. The following is the dispatch received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army:

Headquarters, Division of the Pacific, April 13.—To General W. T. Sherman, Washington—The following report of horrible treachery and murder has just been received. I have telegraphed to Colonel Gillem to let the punishment of the Modocs be as severe as their treachery has merited, and hope to hear soon that he has made an end of them.

[Signed] J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major General Commanding.

[Copy of telegram to the Assistant Adjutant General.]

Department of California, from the Modoc Expedition—General Canby, with the peace commissioners, went to meet the Indians about one mile in front of the camp at 11:03 this morning. At 1:30 P. M. the signal officer whom I had watching the conference reported firing. Upon reaching the place of meeting I found that Gen. Canby and Rev. Dr. Thomas had been killed and Meachan wounded. Another commissioner, Dyer, escaped unhurt. I shall at once commence active operations against the Indians.

[Signed] ALVIN GILLEM,
Col. 7th Cavalry Commanding.

Dated at camp south of Tule Lake, April 12.

Similar official reports were also received by Assistant Adjutant General W. D. Whipple, at army headquarters, from Assistant Adjutant General H. Clay Wood, at Portland, Oregon, who has been advised by Col. Gillem of the tragedy. The information was communicated to the President at a late hour last night by Adjutant General Townsend, and General Sherman was also appraised at a late hour of the occurrence. The feelings of the President and General at the sudden announcement were of the most intense sorrow and indignation, and there was not an instant's hesitancy in the declaration that the Modocs shall be made to suffer to the severest extent for their crime. It is now evident that the act was long premeditated, and this fact, added to the deep sense of wrath that the massacre has aroused, the President has unreservedly expressed his sanction of the severest measures now necessary to properly punish the Modocs, and his views in this respect have been fully stated to the authorities acting under the War Department. General Sherman has also telegraphed to General Schofield instructions to move his entire force upon the Indians. General Sherman has also prepared the following order announcing the death of General Canby, which will be promulgated to-morrow:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, April 14, 1873.—General Order No 3.—It again becomes the sad duty of the General to announce to the army the death of one of our most illustrious and most honored comrades, General Edward R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia. He was, on Friday last, April 11th, shot dead by Chief Jack while he was endeavoring to mediate for the removal of the Modocs from their present rocky fastness on the northern border of California to a reservation where the tribe could be maintained and protected by the civil agents of the Government. That such a life should have been sacrificed in such a cause will ever be a source of regret to his relations and friends. Yet the General trusts that all good soldiers will be consoled by knowing that Canby lost his life on duty and in the execution of his office, for he had been especially chosen and appointed for this delicate and dangerous trust by reason of his well known patience and forbearance, and for his tried fidelity to the expressed wishes of his Government and his large experience in dealing with the savage Indians of America. He had already completed the necessary military preparations to enforce obedience to the conclusions of the Peace Commissioners, after which he seems to have accompanied them to the last conference with the savage chiefs in a supposed friendly council, and there met his death by treachery outside of his military lines, but within view of the signal station. At the same time one of the Peace Commissioners was killed outright and another mortally wounded, and a third escaped unhurt. Thus perished one of the noblest and best gentlemen of this or any other country, whose social equalled his military virtues. To even sketch his army history would pass the limits of a general order, and it must here suffice to state that General Canby began his military career as a cadet at West Point in the summer of 1825, graduating in 1839, since which time he has continuously served thirty-eight years, passing through all grades to Major General of volunteers and Brigadier General of the Regular Army. He served his early life with marked distinction in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and the outbreak of the civil war found him on duty in New Mexico, where, after the defection of his senior, he remained in command and defended his country successfully against a formidable force from the direction of Texas. Afterwards transferred to the east, to a more active and important sphere, he exercised various high commands, and at the close of the civil war was in chief command of the military division of West Mississippi, in which he had received a painful wound, but had the honor to capture Mobile and compel the surrender of the rebel forces of the southwest.

Since the close of the war he has repeatedly been chosen for special service by reason of his superior knowledge of law and civil government, his known ability to carry out the views of the Executive and his chivalrous elevation to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by a long and laborious career, in 1869 he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arising last winter, and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, he was deemed a proper agent that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with his usual success to accomplish the object. But, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requium to the farthest corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his countrymen.

General Canby leaves to his country a heartbroken widow, but no children. Every honor consistent with his rank and station shall be his remains, full notice of which will be given as soon as his family can be consulted and arrangements concluded.

By order of General Sherman.

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General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon questions arising or likely to arise from the outbreak in the region of the Modoc war, but upon the policy to be pursued there is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this Government of the ineffable race that has thus proven how thoroughly harsh treatment is now deserved by them.

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To-day Delano had a long consultation with General Sherman, and Grant conferred with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages. The instructions to General Schofield are in most positive terms, showing conclusively that the authorities are convinced of necessities now arising which will not permit of the slightest show of leniency or hesitation in thoroughly eradicating the evil. Meacham was impressed from the first that the Modocs meant treachery, and when he left this city, several weeks ago, he said to a friend, to whom he was bidding adieu, "Good bye, my friend, you may never see me again, I am going on a very hazardous enterprise."

A public meeting was held in the Congregational church to-night to consider the subject of the Christian policy of the Government towards the Indians. The matter for the meeting was issued before the information concerning the Modoc massacre was received here. Gen. Howard, in addressing the assemblage, spoke of the former massacre in which Indian affairs were managed, saying the Indians were plundered on one side and the Government on the other, but President Grant has broken up the corrupt ring and placed the whole Indian question in Christian hands. The Modocs were murderer and death. He had no apology for the Modocs, who had struck a blow at their own existence. The President and Commissioners say "Peace before war," but they believe in punishing breakers of law, whether Indians or white men. He thought the only solution of the Indian question was in conferring citizenship on certain tribes, even before conversion and regeneration.

The late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Smith, said he had been struck to-day by overhearing remarks in the street, church and Sabbath-school in execration of the Modoc massacre, and even pious persons said, "Kill the Indians who committed the crime." He knew but little about the difficulty. The Government had not kept faith with the Modocs, but there was nothing to be said in extenuation of the savages' crime. This act of atrocity should not, however, turn aside the friends of Christian civilization from their beneficent purposes.

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Purpose and Powers of the Peace Commission.

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Washington, January 29, 1873.—To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.—Sir: Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a commission to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same. This Commission will consist of three members, whose names will be hereafter furnished you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible, and before entering upon the active discharge of its duties, will confer with General Canby, of the United States army, and in all subsequent proceedings of the Commission it should confer freely with that officer and act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his co-operation. The objects to be gained by this Commission are these: first, to ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the troops and Indians, and, secondly, to devise the most effective and judicious measure for preventing a continuance of these hostilities and the restoration of peace. In the opinion of the Department it will be the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that a reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north, and Cape Perpetua on the south, and bounded on the east by the coast range of mountains, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, will be found to furnish a proper location for these Indians. The Commission will therefore be directed to make an amicable arrangement, having the Indians on some portion of this reservation, provided it is possible to do so, and provided that said Commission is not of the opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other location will better subserve the Executive and his chivalrous elevation to his profession, in all of which his success was perfect. When fatigued by a long and laborious career, in 1869 he voluntarily consented to take command of the Department of the Columbia, where he expected to enjoy the repose he so much coveted. This Modoc difficulty arising last winter, and it being extremely desirous to end it by peaceful means, he was deemed a proper agent that it should have occurred within the sphere of General Canby's command. He responded to the call of his Government with alacrity, and has labored with his usual success to accomplish the object. But, alas! the end is different from that which he and his best friends had hoped for, and he now lies a corpse in the wild mountains of California, while the lightning flashes his requium to the farthest corner of the civilized world. Though dead, the record of his fame is resplendent with noble deeds well done, and no name on our army register stands fairer or higher for personal qualities that command the universal respect, honor, affection and love of his countrymen.

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W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant General.

Many personal friends and old associates of the distinguished deceased called at the War Department to-day, though the offices were not open to the public for official confirmation and particulars of the painful story. Officers of the army on duty here, including those holding official positions on General Sherman's staff, were appealed to both at their homes and in the street by anxious friends of the Modoc victims, to know if there could be no line slight ray of hope in the tale of savage treachery was less terrible than has been recounted.

General Sherman has been in conference with the President to-night upon questions arising or likely to arise from the outbreak in the region of the Modoc war, but upon the policy to be pursued there is nothing less than already indicated in this dispatch, namely, that of complete and enduring punishment by the troops of this Government of the ineffable race that has thus proven how thoroughly harsh treatment is now deserved by them.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The feeling of indignation against the Modoc murderers, as attested by conversations with all leading officials in Washington, treats of our relations of thought which no Indian treachery has ever heretofore created. Every member of the Cabinet has alluded to the necessities which the outrages have precipitated, and in no case he said there is no difference of opinion whatever as to the policy that should now be pursued toward this particular band of Indians. The secretary of the interior was informed of the murders last night when he instructed Commissioner Parker concerning the future treatment of the Modocs similar to those entertained by the President, the General of the army and others.

To-day Delano had a long consultation with General Sherman, and Grant conferred with the latter upon the subject of punishment to be inflicted upon the savages. The instructions to General Schofield are in most positive terms, showing conclusively that the authorities are convinced of necessities now arising which will not permit of the slightest show of leniency or hesitation in thoroughly eradicating the evil. Meacham was impressed from the first that the Modocs meant treachery, and when he left this city, several weeks ago, he said to a friend, to whom he was bidding adieu, "Good bye, my friend, you may never see me again, I am going on a very hazardous enterprise."

A public meeting was held in the Congregational church to-night to consider the subject of the Christian policy of the Government towards the Indians. The matter for the meeting was issued before the information concerning the Modoc massacre was received here. Gen. Howard, in addressing the assemblage, spoke of the former massacre in which Indian affairs were managed, saying the Indians were plundered on one side and the Government on the other, but President Grant has broken up the corrupt ring and placed the whole Indian question in Christian hands. The Modocs were murderer and death. He had no apology for the Modocs, who had struck a blow at their own existence. The President and Commissioners say "Peace before war," but they believe in punishing breakers of law, whether Indians or white men. He thought the only solution of the Indian question was in conferring citizenship on certain tribes, even before conversion and regeneration.

The late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Smith, said he had been struck to-day by overhearing remarks in the street, church and Sabbath-school in execration of the Modoc massacre, and even pious persons said, "Kill the Indians who committed the crime." He knew but little about the difficulty. The Government had not kept faith with the Modocs, but there was nothing to be said in extenuation of the savages' crime. This act of atrocity should not, however, turn aside the friends of Christian civilization from their beneficent purposes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 14, 1873.

The Mormon Problem.

Brigham Young telegraphs to a newspaper in this city that his resignation as trustee in trust for the Church and as President of the banking institutions, do not affect his position as President of the Church, in which capacity he will still exercise supervision over the business, ecclesiastical and secular, leaving the details, however, to the younger men. He says the institutions of Utah are well established, and speaks warmly of its material condition. The Mormons intend establishing settlements in Arizona, and influence the Apaches to peace. In the meantime he invites all good citizens to Utah, where property is less taxed and better protected than elsewhere in the United States.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 49,447 bales; last year, 34,870; total to-date, 3,098,937 last year, 2,515,937. Exports for the week, 49,744; last year, 32,604; total to date, 1,899,685; last year, 1,629,819. Stock at all United States ports, 520,590; last year, 369,485; stock at all interior towns, 94,032; last year, 56,651; stock in Liverpool, 681,000; last year, 803,000. Stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 170,000; last year, 173,000.

A Woman Murdered by a Jealous Husband.

Mrs. Mary McDermott, wife of John McDermott, a laborer residing at 426 West Fifty-second street, was this morning killed by her husband, who in a fit of jealousy dealt her two blows on the head with a sledge hammer. The deed was committed in the presence of three small children of the couple. McDermott, after his arrest, attempted to knock his brains out against the wall of the cell. He succeeded in inflicting wounds which will likely prove fatal.

Silk Ribbon Containing Cotton.

It is estimated that the Government has refused eight hundred thousand dollars to importers in consequence of the Secretary of the Treasury's decision that silk ribbon containing a single thread of cotton on the outside edge can only be appraised at fifty instead of sixty per cent.

The Goodrich Murder Still a Mystery.

Mrs. Lucetta Myers was finally discharged from custody to-day, and the Goodrich case remains as much a mystery as ever.

The Labor Question.

Two Brooklyn firms have conceded the demand of the striking carpenters for $3.50 for eight hours.

OUR PRODUCTIVE WEALTH.

Agriculture, Mining, Manufactures, Fisheries.

The Entire Productive Wealth of the United States—Details of the Manufactures of Each County in Pennsylvania.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1873.

The following shows the entire productive wealth of the United States, according to the last census:

Agriculture	$2,447,538,558
Mining	152,798,994
Manufactures	4,232,325,442
Fisheries	11,096,522
Total	$8,844,559,516

Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

The following shows the entire productive wealth of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, according to the last census:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Agriculture	$183,946,627
Mining	76,208,390
Manufactures	711,894,344
Fisheries	38,114
Total for Pennsylvania	$972,075,875

OHIO.

Agriculture	$198,256,907
Mining	7,751,844
Manufactures	269,713,610
Fisheries	383,121
Total for Ohio	$476,105,182

WEST VIRGINIA.

Agriculture	$ 23,379,692
Mining	2,538,531
Manufactures	24,102,201
Fisheries, no return.	
Total for W. Va	$ 50,020,424

The Three States Together.

The total productive wealth of the three above named States taken together is as follows:

Pennsylvania	$ 972,086,875
Ohio	476,105,182
West Virginia	50,020,424
Total for three States	$1,498,212,481

Manufactures in the United States.

The following shows the product of the manufacturing industries in each State and Territory during the last census year:

	Establishments.	Products. Dollars.
Alabama	2,188	13,040,644
Arizona	18	785,410
Arkansas	1,079	4,629,234
California	3,984	66,594,356
Colorado	256	2,852,829
Connecticut	5,128	161,065,474
Dakota	17	178,570
Delaware	800	16,781,000
District of Columbia	952	9,292,173
Florida	659	4,685,403
Georgia	3,836	31,196,115
Idaho	101	1,547,000
Illinois	12,597	205,620,672
Indiana	11,847	108,617,278
Iowa	6,566	46,834,322
Kansas	1,477	11,575,000
Kentucky	5,390	54,623,309
Louisiana	2,557	24,161,905
Maine	5,550	79,497,521
Maryland	5,812	76,593,613
Massachusetts	13,212	553,151,000
Michigan	9,455	118,394,676
Minnesota	2,270	23,110,760
Mississippi	1,731	8,154,788
Missouri	11,871	206,324,400
Montana	201	2,494,511
Nebraska	670	5,738,512
Nevada	330	15,870,339
New Hampshire	3,342	71,038,249
New Jersey	6,636	169,277,554
New Mexico	182	1,489,868
New York	36,206	785,194,651
North Carolina	3,642	19,021,791
Ohio	22,773	269,713,610
Oregon	969	6,877,387
Pennsylvania	37,200	711,894,344
Rhode Island	1,850	111,418,354
South Carolina	1,584	9,858,981
Tennessee	5,317	34,362,606
Texas	2,599	11,517,302
Utah	533	2,343,019
Vermont	3,270	32,184,646
Virginia	5,903	28,366,522
Washington	269	2,851,052
West Virginia	2,444	24,102,201
Wisconsin	7,913	77,214,326
Wyoming	32	765,424
Total	232,148	4,232,325,442

Manufactories in Each County in Pennsylvania.

The following shows the product of the manufactories in each county in Pennsylvania during the last census year:

Counties.	No. of establ'ts.	Products. Dollars.
Adams	1,844	88,789,414
Allegheny	276	4,387,337
Armstrong	500	4,024,083
Beaver	1,007	1,847,034
Bedford	1,414	2,254,343
Berks	440	8,428,366
Blair	531	2,738,395
Bradford	739	4,782,118
Bucks	387	1,330,032
Butler

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN.

Internal Dissentions in Khiva—O'Kelly's Life Safe in Cuba—Riot in Chatham, England—Rumored Death of the Pope—The Burgomaster of Strasbourg Removed.

WEST INDIES.

Bidwell Identified.

HAVANA, April 14.—Detectives have arrived from London and fully identified Bidwell as the alleged Bank of England forger.

O'Kelly's Life Safe.

The life of O'Kelly, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, is in no danger. His proposed trial is regarded as a mere matter of form in order to save appearances. O'Kelly wants to come to Havana, and it is expected that the Captain General will comply with his wish in a few days. The authorities base their prosecution of O'Kelly upon the fact that he had in his possession when captured, letters from Cespedes. The English consul at Havana favors the release of O'Kelly, although the prisoner has acted contrary to the advice of the consul in violating the laws of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Riot in Chatham.

LONDON, April 15.—A riot occurred in Chatham yesterday, between the engineers and marines attached to the arsenal, and many were wounded. The troops were called out, and restored order after arresting a large number of the rioters.

Sympathy for Strikers.

LONDON, April 15.—Five gas stokers, imprisoned some time ago during the strike of gas men for the violation of the laws against conspiracy, were released at Maidstone to-day, the terms of their sentences having expired. A great demonstration of sympathy was made in their case at Maidstone. A public breakfast was given them, at which two hundred and fifty persons were present, and Messrs. Potter and Odger made speeches.

GERMANY.

The Burgomaster of Strasbourg Removed.

STRASBOURG, April 15.—The Governor of Alsace has removed the Burgomaster of this city because the latter said he only remained in the country in the hope that it would be restored to France. Police Director Bach has been appointed to the vacant office. The Common Council protested against the appointment, and refusing to sit under Bach's Presidency, have held no meetings since the change was made. The members of the Council have consequently been suspended for two months from the exercise of their functions, which have been transferred to a new Burgomaster as Commissary Extraordinary.

RUSSIA.

Affairs in Khiva.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 15.—News having an important bearing on the future of the Khivan expedition has been received here. Internal dissensions have broken out in Khiva. The reigning Khan has executed his chief counselor and imprisoned his uncle and other influential Khivans who were enemies of Russia. He has also released Russians long held as prisoners in Kiva and sent them to meet a detachment of the expedition which is advancing from Orenburg. An American correspondent and the Secretary of the United States Legation in this city have left St. Petersburg for Khiva.

ITALY.

The Pope.

ROME, April 15.—*Noon.*—The condition of the Pope was unchanged to-day. Cardinal De Angelis, Chamberlain of the Roman Church, has been summoned to Rome.

PARIS, April 15.—*Evening.*—There was a rumor on the Bourse late this evening that the Pope was dead. It has received no confirmation.

SPAIN.

Abstaining from Voting.

MADRID, April 15.—The Radicals and Constitutionalists have resolved to abstain from voting in the election for members of the Constituent Cortes.

RAILROADS.

C. C. C. & I.

CLEVELAND, O., April 15.—The hearing of an application of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad for an injunction restraining the proposed lease of said road and its dependencies to the Atlantic & Great Western Railway was finished before Judge Emmons, in the United States Circuit Court, on Tuesday morning, April 15. Affidavits were presented by the defendants in reply to the allegations of the plaintiffs, after which Judge Emmons gave his decision granting the injunction as to the leasing of the road, but denying it as to the increase of capital. An injunction against both was granted in the Cuyahoga Common Pleas Court on Monday.

The Erie Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The Erie Investigating Committee met in the Court of Appeals. Hamilton Harris was called and sworn, and examined by Stickney, counsel for the Committee, as follows: I see by the public journals it is stated I received from the Erie Company $20,000 in 1868, $22,000 in 1869, and in 1870, $26,000. I wish to say that these sums were paid me for my services and to pay counsel I had employed. These sums were all received for that purpose, except that I paid a portion for some Susquehanna stock. I see it stated that certain counsel deny they were employed by me, but they cannot deny that they were employed by Mr. Gould personally, and that I paid them for their services. I cannot tell definitely how much the amounts were that I paid out. I have no account which I kept. O. paid some of the money to Cagger, $3,000 I think, and to Judge Parker $1,300. These were not the full amounts. They were payments on account. I retained them and paid them from time to time all the expenses of the Susquehanna litigation fees, sheriff's fees, etc. I paid some four or five thousand dollars in settlement of suits brought against the Erie Company. I did this in two cases. These sums came out of the $26,000 I received in 1868, 1869 and 1870. I had a settlement for one year. It was a retainer of $10,000 for one year. I did business for the Company before the Legislature. I represented the Company in the matter also in 1868, as to an over-issue of bonds, and again in 1869 concerning another investigation as to an over-issue. I was also thus employed in 1870. During all this time I employed various counsel. I may have talked to Van Vechten as to legislative matters, but not in the nature of a consultation. I never had any talk with Barber; have had no conversation with General Diven in two years, I think; never had any talk with him about money being paid to any body. (To Mr. Wright). I received more than the $68,000 allinded to, but I cannot say how much. It was all used to pay for my legal services, for those of other counsel and for appearances before the Legislative Committee. During all my five years connection with the Erie Company I never spoke to a member of the Legislature concerning legislative matters outside of the committee room. I do not recollect seeing Datcher since last winter. (To Mr. Babcock.) I may have paid out some of this amount for election purposes in 1868, and possibly in 1869, but never to be used in Senatorial or other legislative elections. It was for a general election. I was at that time Chairman of the Republican General Committee, and Gould contributed some to the election fund, about $5,000. I received about $15,000 per year for my own services. All I have received since 1870 has been for my own professional services. I have no knowledge of money being used to influence the Legislature, nor of its being used to elect Senators or others.

FIRES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—At a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the boot and shoe house of Wood & Brother, No. 125 Market street, and most of the stock was burned or destroyed by water. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. The printing office of Edwards & Sage, on the upper floor, was somewhat damaged by water.

Weston, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—The high school building at Weston, Mo., was burned yesterday. Loss twenty thousand dollars.

MEMPHIS.

The Hindman Murder.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—An attempt is being made to have Vaughn, arrested on a charge of having assassinated General Hindman, released on a writ of Ambeas corpus. It is understood that he has made a full confession, implicating several parties in Helena, but the police authorities will furnish no information in regard to the matter, and have made every effort to keep the arrest of Vaughn out of the papers until the parties implicated in the case are arrested. Vaughn is a notorious scoundrel, and many believe that his confession, if he has made any, is entitled to no credit.

Desperate Attempt of Convicts to Escape.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Yesterday afternoon as a freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was passing the Penitentiary in Jefferson City, two convicts broke from the guards and attempted to board it. A guard fired at them with a double-barreled shot gun. One of them dropped to the ground severely wounded. The other climbed to the top of one of the cars, laid down and died. Some two hundred prisoners witnessed the affair, and became greatly excited and threatened to break, but the guards stood firm and the officers of the prison soon got the prisoners under control.

NEW YORK.

Investigation into Train's Mental Condition—The City in Possession of One Conscientious Official—Sale of Pews in Dr. Hepworth's Church—Tribulations of Strikers—Affairs in Cuba—Letter from O'Kelly.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1873.

Sale of Pews in Dr. Hepworth's Church.

The auction sale of pews in Rev. Dr. Hepworth's new church last evening gave a guarantee of a gross yearly income of about $250,000. The first choice sold for $1,200. Another pew brought $1,900.

Investigation of Train's Mental Condition.

The investigation as to the mental condition of George Francis Train was to-day resumed before Judge Daly and a special jury. District Attorney Phelps opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the jury has been empaneled, namely, to discover whether Train was or was not insane. The result of such enquiry would determine whether he could be tried under an indictment for publishing an obscene paper.

Dr. Thaddeus M. B. Cross was examined, and testified that at the request of the District Attorney he and Dr. Hammond had made an examination of Train, and from conversation, the manner and appearance of the subject of investigation, he formed the opinion that he was of unsound mind. Witness visited Train twice, and conversed with him on politics, religion, Grant, Greeley and his property in Omaha. Train said he was a Pagan dictator of this country. The nation could not get along without his leadership. Greeley had been poisoned. Within sixty days from March 13th every brick in the tombs would be levelled, and the streets would run with blood. He (Train) knew this, and he was the only person to stop it. Dr. Durant had forty thousand dollars of stored order after arresting a large number of the rioters.

Sympathy for Strikers.

General Chatfield, Train's counsel, cross-examined Dr. Cross very severely, asking him if he thought Galileo, Bacon, Newton, and Socrates were insane because they formed theories of their own in direct opposition to the general belief of their own era.

At the conclusion of the testimony of this witness the court adjourned until to-morrow.

Affairs in Cuba.

The *Herald* publishes to-morrow a letter from O'Kelly, dated Residence of the Government, Cuba, Libre, March 14. He states that General Garcia, Commander of the Eastern Department, says reconciliation with Spain is impossible, except on the basis of independence. The only terms the Cubans have to offer are that the Spaniards shall go away and leave Cuba to take care of its own future. They have no faith in the permanent establishment of a Spanish Republic. O'Kelly accompanied Garcia's force of seven hundred armed men, about one-third whites and a majority of the remainder more than black, on an expedition, during which several small engagements were fought with Spanish troops with varied success. Thereafter he visited President Cespedes.

A Conscientious Official.

Alderman Ottendorfer refuses to receive his salary both as a member of the Board of Supervisors and Alderman, on the ground that the salaries paid are excessive and that $2,500 instead of $6,000, as now paid, would be amply remunerative.

Tribulations of Strikers.

The Premium Mutual Gas Company yesterday promptly discharged a foreman for employing a striker. The men who went from the New York Company's works are seeking employment at anything and anywhere.

Carl Vogt.

Judge Blatchford to-day granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Carl Vogt, the alleged murderer of Mr. Blanca.

MARINE NEWS.

PORTLAND, ME., April 15.—The steamship Polynesian, from Liverpool, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamers Persia, from Hamburg, and Minnesota, from Liverpool, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, April 15.—The steamship Hammonia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The steamship Java, from Liverpool, has arrived.

HALIFAX.

The "Atlantic" Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 14.—It is feared much damage has has been done to the wreck of the "Atlantic" by the gale.

Hon. Mr. Norwood, of Rutland, Vermont, is here looking for the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher.

The subscriptions to the fund for Rev. Mr. Ancient now reach five hundred dollars.

Storm in the West.

OMAHA, NEB., April 15.—The storm on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad proves to be one of the most violent of the season. It began two days ago and continued last night and to-day with unabated fury. There is no means of communication with San Francisco or of ascertaining anything further about army movements against the Modoc Indians. The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company west of Grand Island are all down, while the line of the Union Pacific Railroad are worse off, reaching no further than Schuyler Station. The wires are loaded with sleet. The storm is from the North, and mostly between the North Platte and Fremont. No one can face the storm yet at Grand Island or in that vicinity, which appears to be the centre. No trains are moving.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The National Convention of Advertising Agents meets in New York to-day.

—Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Cameron and Howell and families are in Memphis.

—The President has appointed Thomas P. Fuller Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana.

—President Lerdas, of Mexico, announces the prolongation of the term of the United States and Mixed Commission for two years.

—Mr. Barber, of Michigan, on Monday entered upon his duties as Third Assistant Postmaster General in place of Gen. Terrell, resigned.

—Tom Wright was sentenced in Washington on Monday to be hanged May 30th, the Supreme Court having refused to grant him a new trial.

—President Grant has pardoned Joseph Hartnett, sentenced last March to ten years' imprisonment for embezzling letters from the New York postoffice.

—The Democrats of Trenton, N. J., elected their Mayor and the entire city ticket on Monday. They also have a majority in the Council and Board of Freeholders.

—The Michigan Senate has passed the House joint resolution asking Congress to provide for the early construction of a Niagara Falls ship canal and the early enlargement of the Erie canal.

—George H. Stuart, of the Board of Peace Commissioners, says that the murderers of Gen. Canby and party will be properly punished, but the act of Captain Jack will not alter the policy of the Board.

—Gibson, one of the parties concerned in the riot at Penn Station, Sunday morning, is lying there dangerously ill. The other parties, now in jail, have been tried before Esquire Singer and a true bill found.

—London papers state that the first dispatch received by the owners of the steamship Atlantic announcing the loss of the vessel attributed the disaster to the watch on deck mistaking Sambro for Devil's Light.

—The Secretary of State has laid before the President a letter from Minister De Long, received on Saturday evening, somewhat in the nature of a resignation, but leaving it optional with the President to accept it as such.

—General Canby having been a member of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Dr. Thomas its Book Agent at San Francisco, the New York Preacher's Association will commemorate their lives and deaths by suitable resolutions and services.

—A private meeting of brass manufacturers of the New England and Middle States was held in New York on Tuesday. The general interests of the trade were talked over and an arrangement made regarding the settlement of prices.

—Arrangements are making by the French residents of New York city for a national celebration of the approaching evacuation of France by the Germans. A festival will be held September 5th, the anniversary of the birthday of Lafayette.

—The Jersey City Board of Education reopened the sectarian war last Monday evening by discussing this resolution: "That no child shall be compelled to take part in any devotional exercise, vocal or otherwise, in opposition to the wishes of its parents."

—At Mineral City, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, on Tuesday morning, an engineer of a freight train named Frank Darlington was struck and instantly killed by a passing engine, while looking out of his engine, which was on a side track.

—The insurance on the Chicopee (Mass.) Mills, burned Tuesday night, was $612,000, the full amount required by law and the limit prescribed by the insurance rules. The Boston and Rhode Island Mutual companies lose $400,000. The greatest loss to the mills is the interruption of work.

—The Swiss *Times* reports that while Father Gavazzi was preaching recently on the suppression of religious corporations two men, a tailor and a Roman student, attempted to fire a large bomb at the door of the chapel. They were discovered in the act and arrested in time to save many lives.

—At Maquoketa, Iowa, on Friday, Jerome Collamer, a prominent citizen, and a wealthy lumber merchant, was found dead in his office, with a pistol shot wound in his head. A revolver, with one barrel discharged, lay near him, but whether his death was by accident, suicide or murder is a mystery not yet unraveled.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

What It Costs to Take Care of the Indians.

INTERFERENCE PATENT CASE.

Prominent Vacancies in the Treasury Department.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

May Interest.

The schedules upon which the May interest is to be paid were signed to-day, being five days in advance of their customary preparation. It is said that it is to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the May interest, and by putting more money in the market contribute to the decline in gold.

Call Bells in Light Houses.

The Light House Board have ordered call bells, connected with magnetic wires, to be placed at all light houses. The bells will be arranged, one in the watch room and the other at bed-side in the sleeping apartment, with the magnetic wire connecting, so that the relief may be awakened by the watcher. Brief communications may also be transmitted by the parties adopting signals for the purpose.

Redemption of Internal Revenue Stamps.

The Internal Revenue has redeemed over $200,000 worth of stamps since last October, on account of the abolition of the tax on many dutiable articles.

Prominent Vacancies in Gen. Spinner's Office.

There are two important vacancies in the office of the Treasurer of the United States. One principal book-keeper, salary $2,600 per annum, and one chief of the division, salary $2,500. It is said that Gen. Spinner is in favor of filling the above positions with men who have had practical experience in his office, and that the Civil service rules will be set aside to bring this about.

Virginia School Report.

The School Report of the State of Virginia for 1872, gives the following list of schools: High Schools, 7,871; number of pupils attending same, 7,701. Public Schools: 2,788, whites; 907 colored; number of white pupils, 94,587; number of colored pupils, 45,736. White teachers: male, 2,349; female, 137. Salaries: male, $30.59 per month; females, $28.56.

What the Indians Cost Us.

The following is a correct summary of what it costs the Government to maintain those who are constantly imbruing their hands in the blood of our best and bravest citizens. The number of Indian claims settled during the past month has been 942. The amount required to settle these claims was $483,153.99, with nearly 300 yet to be settled, making in all nearly a half million of dollars per month. Instead of a decrease of expenditures during the summer months, there is an enormous increase, and the yearly expense of feeding and clothing these wretches is nearly six millions of dollars.

The Commuters.

Last evening's *Star* has the following: The noble army of commuters are already getting their petitions up to save the neck of Captain Jack. The Rev. Dr. Tyng will perhaps be able to call to mind that the captain graduated at his Sunday school.

Interference Patent Case—Refining Iron and Converting it into Steel.

The Commissioner of Patents will take up, this week, the interference case of Edward Sherman vs. John E. Atwood, the latter a resident of Pittsburgh. The disputed invention consists in a process of refining iron and converting it into steel by the use of the oxide of potassium. The case comes up before the Commissioner on an appeal from the Examiner in Chief, who had decided priority of invention to Atwood.

Our Foreign Missions.

Hon. L. Macbrett, Minister from Honduras, has returned, and was at the Treasury Department yesterday to see to closing his accounts. John P. Quarles, a colored man, appointed from Georgia, was also at the Department, receiving his instructions as Consul to Fort Mahon, Africa.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—River thirty-three feet six inches; falling. Arrived—Juniata, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Passed—Savannah, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with ore; Comet, from Pomeroy to St. Louis. The towboats T. D. Lane, Whale and Joseph Stone arrived with coal. Clear and moderate.

EVANSVILLE, April 15.—Clear till noon; cloudy and cold this evening; mercury 45 to 55; now 38. River risen one foot. Up—Idlewild, 9:20 P. M.; Pat Rogers 9:25; Fayette, 10 A. M.; Camelia, 1 P. M. Down—Minnesota, 10 A. M.; Mary Ament, 2 P. M.; Taracon, 4; Quickstep, 6; Prairie City, 7. Business dull.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—Arrived—Pauline Carroll and Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis; John B. Maude, Memphis. Departed—Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; Henry Ames and H. C. Yeager, St. Louis; Ashland, Arkansas River. Showers.

CAIRO, April 15.—Arrived—Bellevernon, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Emma Elliott, St. Louis, 3; Louisville, New Orleans, 7; Labelle, New Orleans, 7. Departed—Babbage, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Emma Elliott, Memphis. River falls 4 inches. Cloudy and cool; mercury fifty-two.

LITTLE ROCK, April 15.—Cloudy and cool. River falling; sixteen feet in channel. Arrived—Emilie Labarge, Below. Departed—Nellie Rogan, Cincinnati; Mary Boyd, Memphis; Fort Gibson, above.

SHREVEPORT, April 15.—Clear; cold wind from the north. River risen 7 inches. Arrived—Maria Louise, New Orleans. Departed—O. H. Durfee, New Orleans. R. W. Shillieger, Pittsburgh; Little Fleta, above the raft.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—River rising slowly. Departed—Julia, George Wolfe and St. Joseph, St. Louis; Annie, Arkansas River. Arrived—Little Alps, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, April 15.—Down—Jennie Howell, Exporter, Natchez. Up—Dexter, Atlantic and barges, City of Helena and Commonwealth. Clear and cool. River rising fast.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—River falling; 5 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Tyrone, from Cairo.

THE INDIANS.

Investigation Ordered Into the Murder of Surveyors.

WASHINGTON, April 15. — Superintendent Hoag has informed the Indian Bureau that he has ordered a thorough investigation into the murder of Surveyors by Indians. In his conversation he quotes a letter from Special Agent Jno F. Williams, who says it appears that if said outrage was committed at all by Cheyennes, it was probably done by some of their young men in the absence of their chiefs, and while intoxicated. This view is strengthened by the bodies being buried in the sand, which is unusual among Indians. They scalp and leave the bodies exposed. The investigation will be pursued, and especially with the Indians on their arrival at the agency, to which they are moving, and we expect no further trouble.

Santanta and Big Tree to be Released.

The chiefs and head men of the Kiowas, Comanche and Apache Indians having petitioned for the release of Santanta and Big Tree, and having restored all the stolen property and given guarantees for future good conduct, their petitions were granted. Santanta and Big Tree are now held only until provision can be made for their safe escort to their own country.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Prize Ring.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The first deposit of fifty dollars a side has been made in the prize fight between Peter Crocker and James Boylan, to take place two months from Friday next, for one thousand dollars a side and championship of middle weights.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The base ball season opened here to-day by a game between the Athletics and the Eurekas. The Athletics were the victors. Score: 19 to 2.

Aquatic.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Henry Coulter of Pittsburgh, will row with John Biglin and Elias Ward at Springfield, Mass., on July 18, for $1,500 and the championship of America.

Storm in Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—It rained hard here all last night and is raining hard to-day. The spring is unusually backward, but less than half the wheat is now in the ground, and there are but little prospects that the balance will be sown before the 1st of May. Advices from up the country say that it is snowing at Brainerd, but it is not very cold.

A Household Pet.

A few weeks' use of a Weed Sewing Machine makes it a household pet, for it then becomes indispensible to the smooth running of the domestic machinery. The Weed is always reliable and will do all kinds of work in the line of family sewing, and do at equally well whether the goods be coarse or fine. It is one of the lightest running sewing machines manufactured, and in use attests its excellence. Messrs. John Bigger & Co., No. 116 Market street, are the agents for this vicinity.

BREVITIES.

....The Survey Committee of Councils meets on Friday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

....An old man named Kneeland died very suddenly at his residence on Washington street, yesterday.

....Ex-Sheriff Orr died at his residence at Kittanning, on Tuesday, April 8th. He was an old resident of the place, and highly esteemed by the entire community.

....Mr. John Hugart was seriously injured yesterday morning on Federal street, Allegheny, by a team running away with him. The vehicle, a buggy, was demolished.

....The Beaver Falls Cutlery Company have purchased a building in that place, where they will establish a free school for the benefit of the Chinese employed in their factory.

....On Sunday an aged lady, Margaret Morrison, fell at the residence of Rev. F. Mustard and broke her leg. She had been for some time an inmate of the County Home.

....Henry Grim, a resident of Mount Washington and employed at Krelings coal pit, was seriously injured about the limbs on Monday evening, by being caught between the coal cars and the side of the tunnel.

....Mayor Callow has gone to Harrisburg to see about that charter—the rumors to the effect that it had been tampered with, being the superinducing cause for this renewed interest in the subject. He will return to-day.

....The young man Bradley, who was so seriously burned on Monday evening at Painter's Mills, early this morning was lying in a very dangerous condition. He is being attended by Dr. Boggs, of Temperanceville.

....The locomotive of the Freeport accommodation ran into a wagon at the Sharpsburg crossing Monday evening. The horses and driver were thrown down an embankment but received very little injury. The vehicle was completely demolished.

....David Morgan an employe of Messrs. Chambers and Davis on Carson street South side had his arm crushed by being caught in the machinery of the mill on Monday. The limb was amputated and he was taken to Mercy Hospital.

....Yesterday the street Committee of Allegheny Councils made a tour of the North End District now Tenth ward for the purpose of gaining information of that section of the city in regard to making street and road improvements.

....The frame stable of Mr. John McKelley, located on the corner of Broad and May streets, East Liberty, was discovered to be on fire about six o'clock Monday evening. The fire was soon extinguished by the Hook and Ladder Company. Loss about $200.

....On requisition of Governor Hartranft, Officer Dressler brought, on Monday, from Evansville, Indiana, A. Gumbert, who is charged by Messrs. Gumbert & Bros., with attempting to defraud his creditors. He is held under $17,000 bail by the District Court.

....Christ. Geyer, Jacob Husby, and George Minnix, the parties charged with raising a riot in Anshutz's Hall, Ohio street, during the progress of a party several evenings, were brought up before Deputy Mayor Nellis, of Allegheny, yesterday, and sent to the Work House for sixty days.

....The third railroad suit, that of J. D. Thompson, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, came up yesterday before Mayor Blackmore for a hearing. The company was fined fifty dollars but, as in the other cases, they took an appeal, and will carry the case into the Courts.

....The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening when the plan for the proposed armory for the Knapps Battery was presented and approved. The Commissioners then agreed to permit the erection of the Building on the small plot between Ohio street and Ridge avenue as requested.

....Among the special matters of interest introduced and disposed of on Monday in Councils was an ordinance to divide the Twenty-second ward into two election precincts. The ordinance was presented by Mr. James B. Murray, in the Select Branch, and upon his representation, went through without opposition.

....A man named Bradley, a roll turner at Painter & Co.'s mill, in the Thirty-fourth ward was quite seriously injured on Monday night. While he was at work, a lamp suspended over his head came down and breaking, the oil spread over his face and body, burning him in a terrible manner. He was removed to his home in West Pittsburgh.

....About noon yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from box 94, corner of Fifth avenue and Neville street occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of a dwelling near by. The fire was soon extinguished by a bucket of water, so that the services of Chief White and the division of the fire department who were promptly at hand, were not needed.

....The soldiers of Beaver county held a meeting a few days ago for the purpose of forming a permanent organization. J. S. Winans was elected President and F. A. Mirrich, Secretary. The 7th of April, 1874, was chosen for the time of holding the reunion, and Captain McClelland appointed orator for the occasion. An invitation is extended to all the honorably discharged soldiers of the county to attend.

Monday evening Dr. James King, while returning to his home in East Liberty, was thrown from his buggy and had his leg broken. He was not discovered for some time after the accident, and was finally found by Mr. Paul Zimmerman who was driving home. He was taken to his residence and received every attention. The accident was caused by his horse becoming frightened and running away.

....The fair for the benefit of the Home for Working Women, which is to be opened on Tuesday evening next, at City Hall, promises to be a success. Nearly all the churches are contributing, and every day dinner will be served at the very reasonable price of fifty cents. Parties desirous of contributing goods to aid the fair, may leave them at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where a lady will take charge of them.

....It will be seen by the card of Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., that Mr. W. K. Gillespie, who has for many years been a confidential clerk in the establishment has been taken in to the firm. We are glad to know that the intelligence, fidelity and business capacity of Mr. Gillespie is thus appropriately rewarded, and we congratulate Mr. Kirkpatrick and the customers of the house that one so worthy of his confidence, and theirs, is become a member of the firm.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—We are sorry to note that Miss Le Clercq was not received last evening with a full house, for certainly no actress is more deserving of popular favor. She appeared last evening as "Julia," in the "Hunchback." Miss Le Clercq well deserves the name of great, and the honors accorded her by competent critics, the delineation of Julia's character throughout, study of the part, and a just appreciation of the character. Her impassioned scenes were grand. Miss Le Clercq possesses all the requisites for the character, and uses them to much advantage. The "Master Walter" of Mr. Gotthold was also a choice bit of acting, his make-up and idea of the character being decidedly fine. Mr. Forshay made his re-entree as "Sir Thos. Clifford." His acting and manner were all that could be desired. The balance of the cast was good. Mr. Irving's "Fathom" being especially noticeable. This evening Miss Le Clercq will appear as "Rosalind," in "As You Like It," when she will sing the famous "Cuckoo" song. The house ought certainly to be filled with such an attraction.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening "Maritana" was sung to a very slim house, Miss Hersee sang the part of "Maritana" with much grace and finish and Mrs. Seguin's "Lazarillo" was both well sung and acted. The balance of the cast was fair. The chorus was poor and the orchestra a wretched. The arrangements were much better than on the previous evening "Lucia di Lammermoor" is offered for this evening. Seats can be secured during the day at Kleber's.

CORE OPERA.—On Monday evening at Library Hall Mr. Beamer will present the entire Moran and Mannings Minstrels from Philadelphia, including the burlesque opera artists Unsworth and Eugene. These artists are the greatest in their line.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This house was well filled last evening with a large and appreciative audience. To-day at the matinee an attractive bill is offered.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This house is presenting some very attractive features this week. To-day the usual Wednesday matinee.

HATS

Exclusive Agency for Dunlap & Co.'s Fine Dress Hats—A Specialty—Wm. Fleming & Co, 139 Wood Street.

We desire to call the attention of our friends and the public to our stock of hats for spring and summer wear. We have made special endeavor to have all the different styles that can be had in the eastern market, and in addition have adopted some styles of our own. In fancy and staple goods, both of light and dark colors, stiff and soft, we have a very fine line.

Fine dress hats are a specialty with us, and to this end we have secured from *Messrs. Dunlap & Co., New York City, the special agency* for their celebrated Fifth avenue silk hat. All of Messrs. Dunlap & Co.'s goods are known by their trade mark—none genuine without it.

We would be glad to have you examine our stock before purchasing, and can assure all who come, they will be pleasantly waited on at

WM. FLEMING & CO.'S,
139 Wood street.

A DESERVING TRIBUTE.

Complimentary Benefit Tendered to Miss Jane Coombs.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1873.

MISS JANE COOMBS, Monongahela House:

Dear Madam—We, the undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh, desiring to express our appreciation of your worth as a lady and your genius as an artiste, hereby tender you a Complimentary Benefit, to take place upon any evening you may name of your present engagement at Library Hall, and we earnestly request that you will appear in your matchless impersonation of *Juliet* in Shakspeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet."

With great respect,
We remain, dear Madam,
Your obedient servants,

J. M. Kirkpatrick,	Thos. M. Marshall,
R. J. Powers,	Malcolm Hay,
P. M. Magee,	J. McD. Crossan,
Jos. M. Gazzam,	M. W. Beltzhoover,
Josiah Cohen,	Paul H. Hacke,
Charles Linford,	A. G. Cochran,
Clarence M. Johns,	E. A. Montooth,
J. Rinehart,	D. F. Corwin,
C. S. Fetterman,	A. M. Brown,
Jno. Earle,	and sixty others.

PITTSBURGH, April 15th, 1873.

MESSRS. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, THOMAS M. MARSHALL, MALCOLM HAY, J. MCD. CROSSAN, PAUL H. HACKE, M. W. BELTZHOOVER, AND OTHERS.

GENTLEMEN—I have just received your exceedingly kind note. Please accept my sincere thanks for the flattering expressions contained therein. It will afford me great pleasure to comply with your request, and I beg to name Friday evening when I shall have the honor of appearing before you as *Juliet*.

Most Respectfully,
JANE COOMBS.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. W. B. Roberts, who has been "called" by the citizens of Titusville as a candidate for State Senator, respectfully declines on account of the extent of his private business.

***Hon. Daniel Agnew, who has been absent nearly all winter, attending to his duties as one of the Supreme Judges of this State, was welcomed home by his friends in Beaver last week.

***It is said that the Hon. M. S. Quay, Secretary of State, will remove his residences from Beaver to Harrisburg, having recently purchased a residence at the Capital.

A Few Specialities.

Mr. Boggs & Buhl, of No. 128 Federal street, Allegheny, are now offering special indrocements for ladies, in the way of Spring attire. They have just received a fine fresh stock of Black Alpacas and dress goods of that class which have already gained such a popularity among the ladies who desire to get the best article for the least money.

They are in parasols this spring season making a particular specialty and have succeeded so well, in offering superior goods in this line, that three large invoices are already exhausted and other shipments are arriving daily. They have every variety of this class of goods from the cheapest to the most exquisite in color and make that ladies who are looking about for a parasol, had better look in at No. 128 Federal street, if they wish to be perfectly satisfied.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

WANTS.

WANTED—CARTS AND HORSES, AT the New Pittsburgh Coal Works, corner Twenty-first street and Liberty, Wages, $4.00 a day. Apply at once on the grounds. apl4:3

WANTED.—TWO GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS. Enquire of GEO. M. BENN, Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh. apl4: 23

WANTED.—A BLOWING CYLINDER suitable for a small Blast Furnace of ten or twenty tons capacity. Address H. C. BOWERS 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. apl4:22

WANTED—AT NO. 5 STOCKTON AVENUE, Allegheny, a good CHAMBERMAID, one that can come well recommended. None other need apply. apl3

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS IMMEDIATELY out of the city, also helpers, fare paid; also farm and garden hands, carriage drivers, several girls for general housework, cooking and light work of all description in city and out; women and girls want housekeeping, sewing, operating in stores or families, washers and ironers in laundries, chambermaids, dining-room girls in hotels, restaurants, waiters and boarding house; men want laboring work at low wages in the city. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 84 Fifth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—AGENTS IN CITY AND COUNTRY for the new WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We have now offering MOST LIBERAL terms to RELIABLE men, that over before during our experience of FIFTEEN YEARS in the business.

We can now fill ALL LOSSES AND MAKE GOOD CUSTOMERS AT OUR EXPENSE, AND AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Circulars furnished if soon sent.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to men who will furnish their own teams.

Now is the time to apply and get ready for the Spring trade.

apl5:61 WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO., 149 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE OF 7 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Harrison street, near Allegheny avenue, Troy Hill, Enquire of D. M. PARK, at Painter's office, Troy Hill Road. apl2:12

TO LET.—TWO SMALL HOUSES, ONE on Centre avenue, No. 96. Hall, parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; four bed-rooms above. Yard, fruit, &c. Rent low.

One at No. 87 Clark street, 4 rooms—unexpectedly small. Rent low. Apply at No. 121 Centre avenue. apl4:20

TO LET—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRable residences on Penn street, near East Liberty station. The house is in first-class order, 10 rooms, Large Hall, well furnished throughout. The grounds of half an acre is planted with shrubbery and choice fruit trees, &c. Apply at 6 KNIGHT BLD, No. 174 Grant street. mh27:83

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF TEN rooms, with all modern improvements and conveniences, on Forty-third street, Lot 30 by 100 feet, easy to the purchaser. Address WM. WILSON, Allegheny City. april 10

FOR SALE—A ONE OR TWO HORSE Delivery Wagon, nearly new, suitable for hauling bales of new hay. Enquire of ABDIEL MCCLURE, 362 Penn street. mh28:86 MWF

FOR SALE—ONE FAMILY HORSE and Buggy, one and one-half set of Harness and Riding Saddle and Bridles. Enquire at No. 34 North Diamond street, Allegheny City. apl2:29

FOR SALE—44 FEET ON WOOD street, one door from the corner of ——— ninth; No. 5 and 58, will be sold together or separate. Apply to J. D. STUART, mh27:26 Monongahela House.

FOR SALE.—GOLDEN WEDDING AND FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free of tax bond, as agent to sell the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., mh12 No. 1 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—HUDSON'S IMPROVED ENGINE GOVERNOR, the best in use. A full stock always on hand. Liberal account to Engine builders. W. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. mh27

FOR SALE.—JOHN H. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. Also, Hydraulic Rams good. ROLLER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 210 degrees. Heaters furnished when desired. JOHN H. COOPER, mh9 852 Penn street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—THAT DESIRable property, the residence of the late John McG. Woods, No. 132 Fay

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....S. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office. In order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

THE claims of the Southern Claims Commission thus far allowed vary in amounts from twenty-five to between seventy-five and eighty thousand dollars.

THE Prince of Wales is evidently giving attention to his Masonic duties. He was yesterday installed Grand Commander of the Knights Templar.

THE Washington *Reporter* is authority for the statement that the conviction of Brideland, for the murder of Allingham, is received with disfavor by the people of the locality. It does not intimate who is suspected as the guilty party.

THE Spring floods, this year, prove to be unusually destructive,—the water in the Susquehanna, Saginaw, Hudson, and other rivers, being higher than for many years. The railroads have been obstructed, and in some instances the cars washed from the tracks.

THE consolidation of the various Atlantic telegraph lines, and a reduction of rates, is under arrangement. With the new line, to be laid in May, if a reduction shall really be made in the charge for messages, it will greatly increase the volume of business.

THE prompt conviction of Nixon, the murderer of Phyfer, in New York, and his sentence, was quite a surprise. Yet it is regarded as a very fortunate circumstance, and if he is hung at the appointed time, crime in New York will have received another check.

LETTERS from the New York Assay Office and Philadelphia Mint, and a telegram from the mint at San Francisco to Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, report that the new regulations since his inauguration are now in full operation and working finely.

THE financial budget of Great Britain, as presented by Mr. Lane, shows a reduction of the national debt, for the year, of nearly $35,000,000. The Geneva award is provided for in the current estimates, yet a reduction of taxation is proposed. All this looks well for England.

THE Government is settling with the informers and others entitled to moieties in the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. Seventy thousand dollars goes to one person, and twenty thousand dollars each to several others. This will probably give quite an impetus to the informing business.

THE first new loan bond of the denomination of $50,000 has been issued to the National City Bank of Ottawa, Illinois. Number 1 of the $20,000 registered bond of the new loan has been issued to A. C. Otis, of New London, Connecticut. Both of the above denominations were never embraced in former loans.

THE amount of national bank circulation promised to national banks but not yet issued to them under the act of July 12, 1870, authorizing an additional issue of $54,000,00 is about $8,000,000. According to the calculation of the Comptroller of the Currency just promulgated, this $8,000,000 will not be issued until the next meeting of Congress.

THE usual closing scenes took place in the Legislature yesterday. Mr. Strang was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Speaker Anderson was made the recipient of some very complimentary remarks from Senator McClure, and was presented with a gavel and a service of silver. Mr. Elliott, Speaker of the House, was also favored with presents. Thus with a happy interchange of kind feeling, the Legislature adjourned.

IMPORTANT news is received from Utah to the effect that Brigham Young publicly resigned, yesterday, his position as Trustee in trust of the Mormon church property and funds, as also his position as bank President, and in several mercantile institutions. He proclaims a purpose to remove to Arizona, and will probably be followed by his people generally. So the Mormon problem in Utah is about to be solved.

THE TOWN of Parkers, one of the great oil centres, seems to be particularly unfortunate in respect to fires. It is not very long since it was visited with a terrific conflagration, and within two or three days another, involving about $200,000 of loss, has visited it. Measures ought to be taken to substitute brick for frame buildings, as in Oil City. It pays in the end to take precautions against fire, even though the first cost may be greater.

THE report of Colonel Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, shows that road to be in a very prosperous condition. The total receipts were $2,259,159 83. Total expenses, $1,278,425 82 showing a net profit of $980,683.51, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded debt of the Allegheny Valley and Low Grade roads. This is an excellent showing, and indicates the coming prosperity of the company, when its improvements are complete.

WE LEARN that a great many persons are daily writing to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury to know when the New Or leans or Farragut prize money will be paid out, and refer to the action of the Supreme Court, which many think ordered the payment of the money. Such is not the case. Only certain points were decided on by the Court, and the Auditor is of the opinion that the money cannot be given to the prize crews until after the assembling of the next Congress.

THE effort to secure a new trial for Brieland has failed, and the unfortunate man has been sentenced to death. While it is no doubt commendable on the part of lawyers that they use their utmost endeavors to save the lives of persons who may be charged with murder, it is a question whether, when a fair trial is had, and the evidence proves to be perfectly clear, there should not be a cessation of efforts to arrest the penalties of the law, by pleading mere technicalities. Society has rights, as well as criminals.

EDUCATION has long been regarded as the great hope of the South, and for this reason much public interest attached to the Peabody bequest. Careful observers, who have recently traveled through several Southern States, report that while Virginia, Florida and Tennessee are making decided progress in this particular, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas are not. The mere mention of the States that are, and are not progressing in this particular, is enough to illustrate the political importance of education.

NAPOLEON did not die the "pauper" he has been so often represented. The personal property bequeathed to the Empress is estimated at $900,000, besides which he had lands and houses in Corsica, in France, in Switzerland, and in Italy, partly purchased, and partly inherited. Besides this the Prince Imperial has large estates in France, bequeathed by an admiring lady. The Empress, in her own right, has large possessions in Spain, and considerable property in France. So she is very well provided for.

FULL RETURNS from Connecticut confirm the estimate made by us, several weeks since, as to the probable result of the election. Three Republican and one Democratic Congressmen were elected, and one branch of the Legislature is carried by the Republicans. The worst feature in the Gubernatorial contest was the State capital question, each of the rival parties selecting a candidate from a competing town. This, with the prohibitory movement, gave the State to the Democracy, so far as the Governorship was concerned.

THE Connecticut election clearly illustrates the value of hopeless side movements, as affecting the success of parties. The State is a close one at any time, but the prohibitionists were pleased to think that their interests would be better promoted by independent nominations, than by affiliating with either of the great political organizations. As a result, the Democracy are triumphant, and it remains to be seen whether the prohibition interests will be furthered as a result. We are disposed to think that some very healthful repenting will be in order soon.

THE Convention of Farmers in Illinois is a noticeable affair. Seventy-two counties of the State are represented, and the proceedings are of great interest. All subjects of interest, including railroads and their management, rivers and their improvement, legislators and their vices, are discussed in the plainest manner. It is a politico-industrial convention, and carries with it a suspicion of trouble to mercenary politicians who are more interested in rascality than in rendering honest service to the people. A really independent convention of this kind is a good thing for any State.

THE oppression of the farmers who rent lands in England, is frequently adverted to, as news. The most recent case is that of the Marqqis of Bute, who refused to extend the time for the payment of rents—a favor asked because of the partial destruction of crops. The result of this policy now begins to be apparent. One hundred English farmers have just arrived at New York, bound for to West and others will probably follow. A trade union has been formed in England among this class for mutual protection, and one of the ideas developed is that of emigration. Let it come.

IN OUR reference yesterday to the death of some fifteen hundred cattle at East Liberty, we were not, possibly, sufficiently careful in guarding our references. The railroad company, and its employes, as we understand, are not responsible for the seeming cruelty, or the real loss. The owners of cattle transported are, we think, responsible for their stock, while in transit, the railroad authorities simply furnishing the cars and motive power. They do not, however, assume the care of the stock, that being left to the owners. We are particular to mention this, that the blame may rest where it originally belongs.

IT PROVES to be entirely true that George William Curtis resigned his position on the Civil Service Advisory Board, believing that certain appointments recently made indicated the abandonment of the Civil Service system. The President has stated, unofficially, that he does not propose to be rigidly governed by the Civil Service rules, as cases may arise where, even when a candidate may not appear for examination, he may be the very best person to confer a given appointment upon. Indeed, it has been generally understood all along that the President would feel free to vary from the Civil Service routine, when, in his judgment, it became necessary. The attempt to make the Civil Service rules rigid and unbending was a mistake on the part of Mr. Curtis.

THE revenues of the national Government promise to far exceed the estimate, during the present fiscal year. When Congress, a year ago, reduced taxation about fifty millions, the fear was generally expressed that it would at least retard the payment of the national debt. It appears, however, from the receipts from custom duties and internal revenue taxes, that the income will far exceed the estimate for the present fiscal year. The amount estimated for receipts from internal revenue was $75,000,000. With nearly three months of the fiscal year remaining, they are upwards of $83,000,000. The excess in the amount of customs duties over the estimates are proportionately the largest. It is believed that, notwithstanding the heavy reduction in taxation, the revenues of the Government this year will be equal, at least, to those of last year. Lest the *Post* should be sorrowful over this showing, we suppose that all this looks like excessive importations. Still, we are not of the number who are alarmed at this.

DR. WM. BERTRAM, of Missouri, was appointed United States Consul to Montevido, Uraguay, in May last, the salary attached to the office being only $1,000 per annum. Soon after this appointment, Dr. B. sold out his effects, and, with his family, proceeded on his consulate mission. When he arrived at Montevido, he found it necessary to employ a clerk, which cost him $2,000, double the amount of his salary. Besides this he was compelled to pay $50 per month for an office, and the rates of living, including house rents he found exorbitantly high. In fact, he states, he and his family, for want of means to enable him to do better, were sometimes bound to sleep in the open air, having already spent at least five times as much as his salary. Finally he was driven to the abandonment of his position, and recently he and his family returned to America, and he, of course is entirely disheartened, and his case is still the worse because of the fact that both his wife and children are lying quite ill in the city of New York.

TWO ITEMS of information from Spain,—Senor Castellar's demand for a more energetic policy in repressing the Carlist bands and the distribution of Minnie rifles to the people of Barcelona,—indicate a more hopeful prospect for the Republic than was before announced. To these items may be added the fact that the Cure of Santa Cruz, who so inhumanly beat patriot soldiers, is being chased out of the country. While none of these things are of startling importance in themselves, they are, nevertheless, straws which indicate the popular drift. For a short time past the Republic has seemed to be in a bad way. The clergy were arrayed against it, and Don Carlos was actively engaged, seeking to overthrow the Government, while the people in several provinces seemed apathetic. The distribution of arms to the people of Barcelona proves the confidence of the Government in their loyalty. Properly organized and disciplined, they ought to be able to repel the Carlist bands, and thus form a barrier to the insurrection. The proceedings taken against the Cure of Santa Cruz, argues a disposition to lay hands on the Catholic authorities, unless they are disposed to yield allegiance to the Republic. The new government needs, most of all, time, in which to gain solidity and strength. The machinery is new, and the leading officers have not been accustomed to executive duties, or the responsibilities of government. But they are Spaniards, and if they have time, will establish the Republic, as they are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Republicanism, and are profoundly versed in the theory of government. Energy, rightly directed, is of first importance, and may yet win against the discordant elements at work. We have hope, yet, for the Spanish Republic.

THE refusal of the Courts to recognize the right to female suffrage has received another illustration in the Philadelphia Courts. As offsetting this announcement we also record the fact that Miss Matilda Hindman, of this city, has been made the General Agent of the Association for promoting woman suffrage. She is a talented lady, and can present her cause ably and agreeably to the public. We sometimes incline to think that certain reforms had as well be granted at the outset, as they have a basis of right, and are sure ultimately to prevail. Many a wilder scheme than that of securing the right to women to vote has been successfully developed in this country, simply because it was founded in right. So far as the abstract merits of the question are concerned, the argument undoubtedly is with the suffragans, and just because this is the case, they will ultimatly succeed. The advantages of delay and agitation, however, are that they serve to infuse the popular mind with the subject under agitation and to tone up the sense of the people. We are glad that the work of agitation, so natural and necessary, is committed to such able hands as those of Miss Hindman.

APROPOS of the unwise resolution of the Illinois Farmers' Convention, noticed by us yesterday, are two facts, each in its own way elucidating that complex question,—how shall we reduce railway charges? The farmers proposed to develop free trade; but owing to the high price of coal, strikes, and other causes, iron in England is as high as it is in this country. More than this, influences are at work which promise to entirely prevent European iron mongers competing with Americans for the control of our iron market. So the repeal of our tariff laws would not benefit, as was so rashly hoped. Massachusetts seems in a fair way, however, to furnish at least one solution of the difficulty. A company has been formed, with power to issue bonds, which shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent. in gold, and no more. The proceeds of these are to be applied to the purchase of certain specified railroads, which are to be managed by a State Board of Directors, who shall appoint, outside of their own number, the officers of the road. It is estimated that in a given term of years enough money will be earned to liquidate the bonds, when the railroads referred to become the absolute property of the State. The rates of fare and freight are then to be reduced, so that the income will merely defray the current expense,—unless it should be deemed expedient to create a sinking fund to extend the system, in which event a trifle more than the amount necessary for expenses will be charged. We merely give the plan without criticising it, but it certainly is more feasible than that of the Illinois farmers.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

The Illinois Farmers' Convention, after several days' session, have finally adjourned. It promised, at the outset, to be an important affair, but the general impression is that it was finally overrun by politicians, and hobbyists of all kinds. Its leading resolutions were reconsidered, and the action of the Convention left in doubt. The aim of the farmers was to secure cheaper freights, and break up the system of discrimination, by which they are compelled to pay for short freightages more than is charged for long distances. The remedy proposed is, that the Legislature shall declare all railroads in the State public highways, and prohibit discriminating freight charges. It is claimed, and very justly, we think, that the Legislature has a perfect right to control what it has created, and that it can, on this theory, actually regulate all charges,—prescribing to the companies what they shall charge, per mile, for passengers, and the different kinds of goods. So far the Convention is clearly in the right. We suppose there is not, in the country, a more oppressive railroad corporation than the Illinois Central, which dominates the State under mention. It takes about two-thirds the market value of grain for transporting it to market.

But these gentlemen, whether under inspiration afforded by "paid agents of the railroads," who are said to have been present in considerable numbers, adopted a sweeping resolution, to the following effect:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the protective duties on iron, steel, lumber, and all materials which enter into the construction of railroad cars, steam-ships, sailing vessels, and agricultural implements, and that we urge Congress to take immediate action for this purpose; that cheap railroads and cheap ships are necessary to cheap freight, and that we invite the railroad companies to co-operate with us to that end.

This, as a remedy, is extremely absurd. It is, really, just what the railroad corporations desire. Yet it would afford little or no relief to the people. The chief difference it would make in the expense of constructing railroads, would be in the cost of rails; and the interest on this item represents the exact saving the companies would be willing to allow. It can be readily seen, that this would prove so trifling a sum, that no appreciable reduction of expense could be granted on this basis. More than this, such a resolution is illogical, and inconsistent with the other views expressed by the Convention. The whole tenor of their proceedings shows that they are of the opinion that the trouble is, the railroad corporations are overpaid now, whereas, if a reduction in the cost of building railroads is essential to cheaper rates, they cannot be fairly said to be overpaid at the present. The New York *Tribune* refers to this point in the following terms: "Of course, such a measure could never be adopted unless the country were prepared to abandon all protective duties whatever. Nor would it help the case of the grain-growers in the least. The declared object of the resolution is to enable the railway companies to build and equip cheap roads so that they can afford cheap freights. But the very point of the present agitation is that the roads can afford cheap freights now, and must be compelled to reduce their charges; that the tolls are unreasonable; that the grasping monopolies are filling their coffers at the expenses of the people; that the despots are growing too rich for the public safety. The farmers surely do not imagine that they will better their condition by giving the railroads more money. They complain now that the rates of transportation are out of all proportion to the cost of the service, and are regulated solely by the opportunity of the companies for levying contributions upon the community. That is the very essence of the system of discrimination; the railroad exacts the last penny it can get, without reference to the value of what it gives in return. It is absurd to imagine that the work would be done any more justly if we enabled it to be done cheaper. Free trade would not give us cheap railroads; it would only close our mines and stop our rolling-mills."

We looked forward to the Convention of the Illinois farmers as affording a starting point for reform; and while we do not doubt the sincerity of the majority of the members of that body, we are compelled to conclude, either that they were overslaughed by artful and designing men, or that they were not equal to the subject they took under discussion. Reform in railway management may be a very desirable thing; but it is not to be desired that the whole policy of protection should be thrown to the winds as a measure of reform. Nor, as we have pointed out, would any appreciable benefit result from the proposed measure. The Illinois Central, and other railroads, were built, and their tariff of charges established under the old Democratic free trade system. Yet the rates were made exorbitantly high. The trouble now is, that the export of grain has become an important interest; and the Illinois farmers imagine it evershadows every other.

THE CAUSE.

The criticisms of the press over the "Atlantic" disaster are naturally severe—it being felt that censure is deserving by some one—yet there seems a possibility that the items most generally dwelt upon may be explained so as to clear the White Star Company of blame. One of the items of criticism is the short supply of coal—though the agent of the company telegraphs from Liverpool that the Atlantic had the usual amount on board. The theory is now started, that owing to the high price of coal in England, an inferior quality has been put in the market, just as was done in this country during the war; and that consequently the quality which, at other times, was found more than sufficient to take a vessel to New York, now utterly fails to do it. We mention the point for what it is worth—only intimating that the enormous difference shown is hard to be accounted for in this way. The error in mistaking the Prospect for the Sambro light, no attempt is made to palliate. The recklessness in driving the vessel at full speed along a proverbially dangerous coast, seems to have been realized by the officers of the "Atlantic" before she struck. But the first officer, in charge of the deck, refused to be governed by the advice of others. We also have intimations that Captain Williams was not always sober. The New York *Times*, however, boldly charges on the White Star Company careless and recklessness. It says:

This reckless trifling with human life is unhappily not without its counterpart in the previous management of the White Star line. What company is it that builds steamers nearly eleven times as long as they are broad, and thus renders them unwieldy and dangerous in heavy weather, and so weak that in case of grounding they are morally certain to break up with frightful rapidity? What company is it that drives its ships through fog and storm at the height of their speed, on the dangerous northern passage that the ships of more carefully managed lines uniformly avoid? What company is it that but last November sent the Adriatic to sea with but one whole blade to her propeller? The company which has thus trifled with the lives of its passengers is that which owned the steamship Atlantic, now the coffin of over five hundred drowned corpses.

These questions carry the inference that the White Star Company has adopted a dangerous model, in order to gain speed, that it urges its vessels forward at reckless speed, and by the most dangerous route, and that it has sent its vessels to sea in bad repair. We have seen other criticisms based on the speedy sinking of the "Atlantic." To our mind, some of these are unjust. The uniform testimony of passengers has heretofore been that the vessels of the White Star Line are easily managed, and quite comfortable in a heavy sea,—which, if true, is a proof of sea worthiness. A vessel that will ride the seas easily, is relatively safe, and the fact that no disaster has come to the vessels of this line, heretofore, shows, we think, their general sea-worthiness. The rapid sinking of the "Atlantic," is attributed, by those on board, to the fact that the waves broke over and rapidly filled her. It is thought she is broken, near the foremast, but otherwise she is believed to be whole. The northern passage, while shorter, is generally regarded as dangerous, owing to the presence of icebergs, occasionally. Otherwise, we judge the management of the White Star line to be equal to that of other lines.

But while extravagant criticism should be avoided, there is room for censure at several points. These we have mentioned, and hope means will be taken to enforce remedies. The disclosures incidental to the "Atlantic" disaster clearly show that all the steamship lines are managed with more or less of recklessness. In one line it turns upon coal supply; with another, it may be the attempt to drive crazy tubs through the water at a greater speed than they will bear; with still others, vessels that should be condemned are sent out with hundreds of human beings on board. All of them should be rigidly watched. A proper standard of safety should be set up by legislators; then officers of unimpeachable, and unpurchasable integrity, should be provided to see that every satemer comes up to the standard.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Several years ago, a Hungarian traveler, Vambery, penetrated Turkestan, as far as Khiva and Bokhara, disguised as a Mohammedan pilgrim. His observations were published, comprising a very interesting work. It now turns out that the entire information possessed by English statesmen, of the region toward which a well-equipped Russian army is directing its course, is derived from the volume of Vambery's travels. Since his trip, very important changes have taken place,—the Khanates of Bokhara and Khokand having passed under Russian control. Their conquest was achieved under the same pretense as is now urged in favor of the Khivan campaign. At the time of Vambery's visit Russian trade had penetrated to the cities of Bokhara, Khokand and Khiva, and how much farther he did not know, as he went no farther than Khiva, but there was an intense feeling of jealousy and hostility on the part of the violent Mohammedans residing in these cities, against all outsiders. This feeling led to outrages on Russian traders, and this in return to the military occupation of the country by the Russians.

It is suggestive of the contrast, in enterprise and suggestiveness, in the policy of Russia and England, that while the Indian possessions of the latter extend to the borders of the intensely Mohammedan country, her statesmen are compelled to apply to the geographical society of St. Petersburg for information as to the extent and character of the neutral zone, which separates her Indian possessions from the Turkestan territory of Russia. Russia, as she advances, gathers up all the information obtainable as to the country and people beyond; England takes little thought of her neighbors, unless they are strong enough to command her fears. Russia is ambitious and aggressive. She has great schemes of aggrandizement, and is steadily pushing on toward the accomplishment of her ends. It was said of the first Napoleon that he first protected and then absorbed the weaker powers. Russia punishes and then annexes.

The real aim of Russia, however, may be conjectured, as regards this Khivan campaign, when it is remembered that a line of policy, once resolved upon, is adhered to by successive Emperors. The ambition of the Empress Catharine to possess Constantinople has been infused into the very life of the nation, and the present Emperor as sedulously entertains this ambition as did its great originator. Russia has had relations with Khiva reaching back two hundred and seventy-three years. Peter the Great was solicited to maintain the supremacy of the reigning Khan against domestic feuds. After years of negotiation, Peter sent a force to erect a Russian fort on the Bay of Krasnavodsk, his leading idea being to gain commercial access to the gold mines of the upper Amou. The expedition proved a failure. Since then, attempts of various kinds have been made to establish peaceful relations with Khiva; but these failing, the present policy of absorption was adopted in 1868, and in 1870 Bokhara and Khokand were seized. In the light of this history, it is not hard to see the design of Russia, although the capture of Khiva will not be an immediate threat to England, as the neutral zone, separating the possessions of the two, will still be nearly three hundred miles broad.

There really should be no objection, on the part of England, to these advances. There is no reason why the territory of the two countries should not be contiguous. The Amoor separates the territory of Russia and China, yet the relations of the two powers are friendly. On the other hand, the region of country referred to is inhabited by the most intolerant people on the face of the globe. Mohammedan fanaticism is carried to the greatest excess, and the various tribes are wild and barbarous in the extreme. The effect of Russian rule will be to tame this wildness, and to raise the people in the scale of civilization. Her own rugged experience in acquiring the refinements of modern civilization makes Russia a good civilizer.

THE THREE RULES.

There seems to be a possibility of a new and acrimonious discussion, growing out of the Geneva arbitration, if not between the American and British Governments,—at least between persons sustaining important relations to each Government. It will be remembered that Chief Justice Cockburn published a dissenting opinion on the Geneva award, sustaining the English Government, and declaring her free from blame in the Alabama affair. Mr. Cushing, in a work just issued, attacks the Chief Justice quite harshly, although his work is professedly a history of the entire arbitration. Involved in the arbitration were, not only the settlement of the Alabama Claims, the northwest boundary, and Canadian fishing questions, but each of the powers were bound to submit to other maritime nations Three Rules contained in article VI. of the Washington Treaty. These are:

"A neutral government is bound—

"First—To use due diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been especially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction, to warlike use.

"Secondly, not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

"Third, to exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and, as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties."

The subject came up in the British Parliament, a movement being made to oppose the presentation of the subject to other maritime powers, unless with an explanation of England's dissent therefrom. This debate developed quite clearly, that there is a wide diversity of opinion as to the meaning to be placed on the term "due diligence." Mr. Gladstone presented the view that the Geneva arbitration had established certain "important facts" which would have their weight in future decisions of the same nature. But he advocated the settlement of the more material points, involved in the Geneva arbitration, before undertaking to submit the Three Rules to other powers. This is equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the entire subject, so far as England is concerned. With it comes a discussion which makes it perfectly evident that the leading minds of England are opposed to these rules, and in substantial accord with Chief Justice Cockburn.

This renders the criticisms of Mr. Cushing particularly unfortunate, as they are evidently directed against the popular sentiment in England. Crimination is apt to produce recrimination, and the result will probably be to elevate the English Chief Justice in popular favor. This aside, and there are several difficulties in the way of such a presentation of these rules to maritime powers as will lead to their being of any value. For example, several prominent gentlemen, and particularly Mr. Forster, hold that England is only bound, as regards these rules, so far as her own statements, contained in her case, counter-case and summary, are concerned. Sir Stafford Northcote, it is true, illustrated the absurdity of this, by explaining that if England is governed thus, the United States might probably stand by its case, counter-case and summary, as giving the true interpretation of these rules, all of which would be absurd. Mr. Gladstone, however, gave the average English view when he said:

"Negatively, I agree with the right honorable gentleman: We recognize it as our duty to take care that, as far as we are concerned, these *dicta* of the arbitrators—these recitals, the *rationes decidendi*, are not allowed to enter into the question; but if he means that we are to place a substantive interpretation on the Three Rules—a comment to be framed on the text—then I say, first, that it is by no means implied in the motion; and, secondly, I think such a course would be open to considerable objection. How are you to offer along with Rules which are to form part of international law a comment as to the light in which they are to be regarded? That comment must be of equal authority with the Rules themselves if it is to be of any value at all; and if it is to be of equal value with the Rules themselves it ought to constitute a portion of the Rules. That would be traveling back to where we set out from, and we should have at last to aim at an entire reconstruction of the Rules.

From all this it is easy to gather, that there will probably be a very earnest discussion between the two countries, relative to the manner in which the rules shall be presented, if presented at all. Our view will probably be in accord with the Geneva decision,—England's as above intimated. It is difficult to imagine an agreement, unless on a basis of simply submitting the rules, without note or comment. Yet here difficulties will arise,—as each of the powers in interest will insist that their's is the proper construction. The time is probably distant when the submitment will be made, and in the meantime we will hope that the two nations will be nearer each other in sentiment than they are at present.

FARMERS in California appear to be no better off in obtaining fair prices for their productions than those of Illinois and other northwestern States. A writer in the *Overland Monthly* says:—"Grain merchants, hucksters, middlemen, shippers, railroads, sack-makers, law-makers, assessors and tax collectors are the Apaches of California, and they strip the farmers. Ross Browne says he has seen wheat selling at 100 per cent. more than the farmer got for it; wine retailing at the hotels in San Francisco at $1.50 a bottle, while it sold at Los Angeles for 40 cents a gallon, or 8 cents a bottle; grapes sold at 8 and 10 cents a pound, while the producer got only 75 cents a hundred; and fruit thrown into the Bay of San Francisco, because the fruit-dealers could not get rid of it fast enough to keep it from rotting, at 5 cents a pound, while the fruit growers would be glad to sell it at $20 a ton."

MR. JOHN ROYER, an octogenarian compositor of Phœnixville, Pa., lately set up in forty minutes the subjoined modest contribution to the proposed type metal monument to the late Horace Greeley: "I was born in Limerick township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on February 22, 1798. I commenced my apprenticeship at Norristown in 1818. I served during the war of that period, and subsequently worked in Norristown, then again at Washington, Pottsville, Allentown, Philadelphia, and Phœnixville. In the four latter places I published newspapers. I have worked almost continuously at the printing business during those sixty-one years, and offer this my tribute of respect, as from probably the oldest printer in Pennsylvania to the erection of a monument to the memory of Horace Greeley, the greatest journalist America has ever produced.—JOHN ROYER."

THE Pennsylvania Senate contains 19 lawyers, 3 farmers, 1 manufacturer, 1 editor, 1 painter, 1 doctor, 1 banker, 1 conveyancer, 1 miller, 1 iron worker, 2 merchants, and 1 "gentleman." The House of Representatives is composed of 20 lawyers, 19 farmers, 12 merchants, 8 "gentlemen," 5 doctors, 4 lumber men, 3 real estate agents, 2 editors, 3 carpenters, 2 manufacturers, 2 coal operators, 2 clerks, 1 awning maker, 1 mechanic, 1 miner, 1 stone cutter, 1 brewer, 1 saddler, 1 politician, 1 machinist, 1 blacksmith, 1 bookkeeper, 1 railroad contractor, 1 printer, 1 tobacconist, 1 iron worker, 1 plumber, 1 bricklayer, 1 boat builder, 1 mining engineer, and 1 banker.

A FARMER'S daughter out West received a hairy poodle dog as a present from a friend in New York. The unsophisticated damsel wrote back thanking her friend for the present, and saying that she found it very handy, when tied to a stick, to clean the windows with.

STATE NEWS.

GEO. W. HORNER has been appointed postmaster at Millsboro, in Washington county.

THE Iron Banking Company was organized in Sharpsville last week, with a capital of $100,000.

JOSEPH W. REES has been appointed postmaster at Nineveh, Greene county, in place of W. Mankey, resigned.

LEMUEL LEGGETT has been appointed postmaster at Atchison, in Washington county, in place of George Keenan, resigned.

GEORGE HERRINGTON has been appointed postmaster at Willow Tree, Greene county, in place of Benjamin Worley, resigned.

JOHN W. HUGHES has been appointed as postmaster at Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., in place of J. F. McCullough resigned.

FRANK WELSH, son of Mr. James B. Welsh, of Chartiers township, Washington county, while chopping timber a short distance from his father's house a few days ago, was struck by a falling tree which broke one of his legs.

THE engineers are at work locating a new railroad through the northern part of Westmoreland county. It takes off the Pennsylvania Central at Moss Side Station, and up the Turtle Creek valley, and connects with the West Penn road at or near the mouth of the Conemaugh river, opposite Saltsburg.

LAST Saturday afternoon a man driving a mule team attempted to cross the railroad track at Irwin, Westmoreland county, between the front and hind parts of a broken train. The mule became stubborn and refused to go, and the train closed upon him, smashing his wagon and breaking his thigh and six ribs.

JOHN NOBLE, of Taylorstown, Washington county, while out along Buffalo creek in search of game a few days ago, shot a silver heron, one of the most beautiful of winged creatures. It is an exceedingly large specimen, measuring four feet six inches from the feet to the point of the bill and about five feet from tip to tip of its wings.

MRS. PETER YOUNG, of Monongahela City, who became demented through the ill-treatment and desertion of her husband, who was committed to jail a few days ago for attempting to take the life of her mother, was on Thursday last declared, by a commission, a fit subject for confinement in Dixmont, and on Saturday she was removed to that institution.

ON Monday afternoon, April 7th, Mr. Thomas Weston was drowned at Krider's dam, on Trout Run, Clearfield county. He was engaged in cutting off a log, which suddenly gave way and precipitated him into the stream. He tried to swim ashore, but failed in the attempt, and he sank beneath the surging waters to rise no more. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

A GENERAL summary of the vote of the State shows the following aggregate result of the vote: Majorities in thirty-nine counties against license, 34,808; majorities in fifty cities against license, 11,785; total majorities against license, 46,593; majorities in twenty-two counties for license, 41,899; majorities in fifteen cities for license, 19,855; total majorities for license, 60,754; majority for license in State, 24,163.

ON Thursday last, Ella, a little daughter of Emanuel Kuhns, of Ludwick, Westmoreland county, was badly scalded. She was standing near the cooking stove, out of which a foot dropped, causing the stove to tilt over. A small kettle of boiling water was upon the stove at the time, the entire contents of which were thrown upon the neck, arms and breast of the little girl. Her scaldings are very great, and may result fatally.

MR. TOYNBEE, who drowned himself in the Monongahela river at Bridgeport, on Monday last, was a large plethoric man, weighing, when in health, 220 to 250 pounds. He was a native of England, but has been a citizen of Brownsville for the last twenty years or more. He was a Vestryman in the Episcopal Church, and also a member of the Knights Templars, of the Masonic Order. He was fifty-seven years old.

A FATAL accident occurred at the Mt. Pleasant coal bank, near Sharpsville, owned by Kimberly & Filer, last Friday morning. It appears that Job Nailor and Benj. Clifton, employes of the bank, were engaged in making a new road through an old room. Nailor removed one of the old props, in order to make the passage, when a large portion of the roof, weighing two or three tons, became detached and fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. Levers were at once applied and the stone removed. After five minute's labor, they succeeded in extricating the body, which was terribly crushed. The men had tried the stone before Nailor removed the prop and thought it perfectly safe.

ON last Monday, March 31st, Mr. Andrew Loughman moved in a new house he had built last fall, on Mr. Arch Hull's place, on Job's Creek, Greene county. On Wednesday he was chopping a tree down that stood near the house. The tree leaned considerably, and after cutting some on the lower side, he began on the upper side, and when the tree began to fall, the trunk splitting up one side for twenty feet or more, and fell off to one side. It is supposed, for there was no one present, that the shivered part of the tree had grazed his face in its ascent, when he had clapped both hands to his face and seemed to be standing in a stooping position, and the tree in its descent had again struck him on the back of his neck and shoulders, killing him instantly. His neck was supposed to be broken. His back was broken in two places, and his leg in one. Mr. Loughman was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

THE FLOODS.

The New York Central Railroad Obstructed.

Inundation by the Giving Way of a Dam.

WORCESTER, MASS., April 9.—A dam at Ramshorn Pond, West Millbury, five hundred feet long, gave way early this morning, and the water swept through the valley in West Millbury, Auburn and the southern part of this city. At West Millbury Lambard's shingle yard was entirely destroyed, and two houses carried by the current a considerable distance. One was prevented going over the falls by being caught in trees. Gigg's tannery was nearly destroyed, and three bridges across the highway were washed away and the roads badly washed out. Larned's mill at Auburn is badly damaged and one hundred and fifty feet of track of the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, with a stone bridge, are washed away. The low lands in the southern portion of the city are flooded, and the damage will be very heavy.

ALBANY, April 9.—The flood on the Central Railroad track west of here is causing serious damage to the business interests. No trains have reached this city since yesterday morning. The track from Shakers to Palatine bridge was entirely submerged in some places, to a depth of three feet, by ice and water. A freight train was thrown from the track above Amsterdam by the suddenness of the flood and a number of cars damaged. A large section of track is also reported washed away. No trains from west of Palatine bridge can pass the obstructions. A heavy passenger train left for the west at two o'clock this afternoon, in hopes of getting through all right.

ROCHESTER, April 8.—This evening at about 8:30 o'clock the foundation wall on the river side, on Front street, of the new city building for the Police and Fire Departments, went out, when about twenty or thirty persons were upon it looking at the river. It is estimated by an eye-witness that ten or fifteen were carried into the river and swept over the high falls. Great alarm is known to have escaped. Great excitement prevails and the police are in full force in the streets trying to prevent any further catastrophe.

Wilkesbarre Partly Submerged.

WILKESBARRE, PA., April 9.—The Susquehanna rose to twenty-three feet above low water mark this morning. There is a continuous sheet of water between Pike's Hotel and the bridge, and boats can be rowed the whole distance. The river is now falling at Easton. The Delaware river is still two feet above low water mark, and rising.

People Moving from the Banks of the Susquehanna.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—At Danville the river is very high and rising, also at Wilkesbarre. The Susquehanna is twenty-three feet high and rising. The people on the banks have been compelled to move.

Terrible Accident in Middletown—Fall of a Brick Building—Fifteen Men Buried in the Ruins.

NEW HAVEN, April 9.—A terrible accident occurred at Middletown. A 4:15 o'clock, the nearly completed brick building known as Shephard's Block, fell in, burying under the ruins some fifteen men. All business was suspended, and the people gathered at the spot and commenced the work of taking out the dead. Six bodies have been recovered up to the present. The following are the names: Elisur H Harrison, James Tyan, John Kelly, Owen Sullivan, E. Julius Phelps, and Joel Shephard. The latter is a brother of the builder. Two or three others received slight injuries.

Two ladies were passing when the accident occurred, but escaped without injury, as did also the owner and builder, who says he wishes he had been buried with the others in the ruins. Among the injured are John Reagan, leg broken, and Joseph Eraland, skull fractured. Rutherford I. Tuell received slight injuries. Alley and Downes escaped unharmed.

NEW ZEALAND CENSUS.

Occupations of the People.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

List of Manufacturing Establishments.

AGRICULTURE AND PRODUCTS.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, April 9, 1873.

New Zealand Census.

Since 1858 the census

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 41½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼@117¼.

MINISTER DELONG does'nt exactly resign. He is willing to do so, if the President desires it.

THE Democrats elected their city ticket in Trenton, N. J., Monday. Lest the *Post* should rejoice too much over this, we will remind it, that Trenton is a Democratic city.

THE *Dispatch*, realizing its own weakness, has called on "the Phi Kappa boys" to help it out of its High School controversy. If blessed with ordinary prudence it would have refrained from mentioning it editorially. We cheerfully admit that it was a boy who furnished the *Dispatch* its local,—and a very stupid boy at that. We are almost tempted to venture a guess as to the position he holds among the faculty of the High School.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* seems to be equal to the task of singing paeans in honor of the Pennsylvania Legislature, just adjourned, and at the same time belittling, ridiculing and denouncing the Constitutional Convention. Of course this is natural, and at the same time very suggestive. It would be uncharitable to say this is because the Legislature sanctions and continues abuses which the Convention is striving to eradicate, but yet the thought will probably occur to a great many people.

SENATOR ANDERSON, in a card published in another column, announces himself as a candidate for renomination to the State Senate, at the approaching Convention. Mr. Anderson has not only completed his first term successfully, but has fairly won very special commendation by the manner in which he performed the duties devolving on him as Speaker of the Senate. Even his political opponents are warm in their praise of his fairness and impartiality as Speaker, and all are outspoken in according him very unusual praise for his ability and integrity. The experience and influence gained during the past three years, will enable him, if nominated, to serve his constituents with special efficiency for another term.

IT seems to be quite certain that a considerable amount of red tape will be displayed in connection with the proposed government improvements in this city. Our Washington special informs us that nothing will be done toward erecting the new Custom House, or the improvement of the Marine Hospital. The reason given by Mr. Mullett for deferring work on the Hospital is, his desire to secure an appropriation for a new one,—which is very proper. But should the site to be selected for the other buildings not absorb the appropriation, we see no reason why steps should not be taken, as soon as possible, to commence the new buildings. Some time will be needed to perfect the plans,—but this done, and the work should proceed promptly.

THE Grand Jury of New York are investigating the stock and money brokers of Wall street, but to what purpose is a problem hard to solve. The holders and borrowers of money unite to evade the law of usury, and will do so despite the efforts of grand juries and the Legislature. We have little faith in the power of the State to control the price at which money shall be temporarily loaned, so long as men are willing to tempt the money-holders by large offers. The terms "premium," "discount," and the like, are very convenient, also, to those who are compelled to sweat as to the amount of *interest* they receive. We will watch with interest, the result of the pending effort to regulate such matters in New York, but we do not expect to see wonders accomplished. The usury law really enforced, and Wall street would be bereft of its excitement.

WE frequently hear complaints from those who have barges for transporting coal, that the Monongahela Suspension bridge is a great detriment to their business. It is claimed that the empty barges can only be taken under the bridge at low water,—this fact often preventing their being loaded soon enough to take advantage of the high water, and that the loaded barges cannot be taken down the river at very high stages of water because of the low arches of the bridge. Thus great loss is often incurred by the coal dealers. It is furthermore complained that representations have been made to the proper parties, showing the injuries inflicted on river navigation, but that no notice has been taken of them. It is well known that the grade of Smithfield street will readily admit of the bridge being sufficiently elevated to entirely remedy the difficulty complained of. We refer thus briefly to the subject, hoping that efforts may be made to remedy the evil.

THE Republicans of Ohio are discussing the nominations to be made by them for the October election. It is generally conceded there will be no opposition to the renomination of Governor Noyes, who has made an acceptable executive to the people of the State. In Ohio the Governor is a purely ornamental appendage in the State administration—he has no veto power, and very little patronage. Governor Noyes is capable of better things, and it is said his re-election will be merely a stepping-stone to a seat in the United States Senate. General Thomas Ewing will be the Democratic candidate for Governor, and a spirited canvass will likely follow, as both he and Gen. Noyes are strong on the stump, even for a State so prolific in "born orators" as Ohio. But the most interesting part of next fall's canvass will be the struggle to obtain mastery in the Legislature, on which the election of a United States Senator will depend, who will take the place of Senator Thurman, the recognized leader of the opposition in the Senate, and a strong man as to personal character, legal ability, and political acumen. He will be a candidate for re-election, with probably Gen. Garfield, Judge Bingham, Gen. Schenck, or Mr. Shellabarger as the Republican aspirants. The political complexion of the Ohio Legislature is generally dependent on the way Cincinnati and Hamilton county go, and politics in that locality is in such a mixed up state, that no prediction can be made with any degree of safety. That the Liberal Republicans and Germans hold the balance of power there has been pretty clearly demonstrated by the last two elections. It may be added that it is not at all unlikely George H. Pendleton will contest with Senator Thurman for the succession to the Senate, should the Democratic party be successful. The Ohio campaign, therefore, in its personal and political aspects, is likely to take the lead in interest this fall.

THERE is a foolish statement afloat that the new City Charter, after it had been amended so as to secure to the north side districts a separate vote on annexation to Pittsburgh, and passed by the Legislature, was mutilated while in transit to the Executive office by tilching from the bill the sections in regard to a separate vote, and making annexation a completed fact without the consent of the Alleghenians. Of course this is absurd; not that such trickery has not obtained in Harrisburg, but the charter was too closely watched to permit its being experimented on in this way, and even if it had been, such a fraud would accomplish nothing aside from covering its perpetrators with shame and obloquy. The story is a *canard* to alarm our neighbors across the river.

The Charter was amended after it had once passed, and the delegations left for home, by providing for the election of Police Justices by the people of the several districts into which Councils was empowered to divide the city. These Justices are to receive fixed salaries, to have the same powers in civil and criminal cases that are now exercised by the Mayor, and all costs and fines are to be paid into the city Treasury. It would have been better, we think, if the power of appointing the justices had been vested in the Court of Common Pleas, or in the Mayor subject to the confirmation of one branch of Councils. Possibly this will yet be done before the new Charter goes into effect.

THE BILL for the reorganization of the Statistical Bureau of the State, of which Thomas J. Bigham, of this city, was selected by Governor Hartranft as the managing head, failed to become a law, after it had passed the Senate, because the House had not time to properly consider and amend it, and so voted it down. The bill was faulty in its provisions, in that it gave the Commissioner greater power than was deemed prudent at the start. Such a Bureau must grow from small beginnings up to the full measure of the public wants, and the bill defeated by the House was defective because it provided as it were a completed system before the usefulness of any statistical bureau whatever had been demonstrated. This department will speedily grow in public favor when the people come to thoroughly understand its sphere of action, and the value of the information it collects and disseminates. It is more important that we should have a Statistical Bureau in Pennsylvania than in almost any other State, yet most others are ahead of us in this respect. Our mineral and manufacturing industries alone afford ample ground work for the collection of valuable statistical information, the circulation of which cannot but have an important bearing on the material prosperity of the State, and at the same time afford the law maker and the student in social science reliable data in reaching results. Mr. Bigham remains in charge of the Bureau, and we have every confidence that he will be able to give evidence of its utility that will disarm all opposition to any reasonable enlargement of his powers. As we have said, the bill for this purpose, lost in the closing hours of the session, asked too much, and assumed that legislators were posted as to the precise objects in view, which they were not, by any means. They had not been educated up to an appreciation of the subject.

WE ARE glad to acquit Mr. Brown, of Erie county, who made the motion to reconsider the Constitutional Convention bill, looking to secure an honest vote and an honest count on the amendments proposed, of any part in what now appears to be a conspiracy to render that bill void. Mr. Brown was "interviewed" by the GAZETTE correspondent at Harrisburg the next day after the motion to reconsider was made, as to his purpose in making it. He stated he wished to examine the bill more carefully; that he had done so, was satisfied that it was a proper measure, and would not press his motion. On being asked if he intended withdrawing it, Mr. Brown said that he did not think it necessary, as the bill had passed through all the parliamentary stages and only needed the Governor's signature to become a law. We have no doubt he will be as much surprised as the generality of people, that his motion has been used to prevent the bill going to the Governor. We infer it has not been sent to the Executive, and the responsibility for this must rest upon the Clerks and Speakers of the two Houses; if not upon all, certainly on some of them. This is a point we think the *Commercial* can elucidate with great propriety. If, as appears likely, the bill is to fall because the officers of the Legislature neglected their duty, the particular individuals who are responsible should be known to the public. We again call on Governor [illegible] matter investigated and would scorn [illegible] policity in this [illegible] least, the opinion [illegible] Dimmick on the poi[illegible] had the unanimous ap[illegible] and a two-third vote [illegible] course falls," as the *Co*[illegible]r, because of this trick[illegible] times reach the Governor [illegible] ance of clerks and commi[illegible] passed both branches of t[illegible] With such facilities of [illegible] seems remarkable a bill tha[illegible] through every stage of legis[illegible] should be stopped on its way to [illegible] tive office.

THE PEACE POLICY.

We are gratified to notice that t[illegible] publican and independent papers, so[illegible] they have come under our observation [illegible] criminate between the necessity of pun[illegible] ing the Modocs and the abandonment [illegible] the peace policy of the President. It does not, however, seem to be clearly understood that this policy includes this very element of severity, when Indians are lawless or refractory. The impression has been carefully disseminated that the chief purpose of the Commissioners has been to shield Indians from just punishment and bestow upon them a maudlin sentimentalism, as destitute of good sense as it would be of sound policy. We read that the Indians have accepted the presence and promises of the Commissioners as proof that the Government feared them, and that they are rendered more insolent and presumptuous in consequence. It is claimed that the military alone know how to deal with savages, and that they can control them only by vigorous exhibitions of destructive power.

In answer to all this, it may be said that the several Commissioners selected are men who were distinguished, chiefly in business life, but in sound philanthropy as well. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Felix R. Brunot, of this city, are representative men on this Commission. These gentlemen are successful business men,—a fact which indicates the possession of sagacity and sound judgment, qualities especially desirable in persons called upon to arbitrate between a strong government and various Indian tribes. While a philanthropist, Mr. Stuart, as the head of the Christian Commission, during the war, illustrated the fact that he carries his business sense and sagacity into his philanthropic designs. We briefly mention these facts to point the remark that it would be amazing were these and others like them to suddenly lose their sagacity and skill, when called upon to exercise these qualities toward Indians in place of whites. The presumptions are certainly in favor of their using a clear intelligence in furthering their mission, as also that, from their pure characters, they will deal honestly and fairly by both Government and Indians. They profess to desire to protect the interests of the Government, on the one hand, and subserve the well being of the Indians on the other. They have established unusually rigid scrutinies of vouchers and accounts,—all bills being first audited at the Interior Department, then by two of the Commissioners, separately, and finally at the Treasury Department. The mere fact of so closely scrutinizing accounts indicates a purpose to free every part of the business with the Indians from rascality and wrong.

It is claimed by those who represent the President's Indian policy, that they do not seek to shield Indians from punishment—that, on the contrary, they desire vagabond and law-breaking Indians to be subdued. This is the President's idea. The theory of this entire policy is, that Indians are like the whites, in that some are disposed to be peaceful and law-abiding, while others are habitual law-breakers. The aim of the President is, in recognition of this fact, to apply substantially the same rules to both—punish depredators and law breakers, and encourage those who are peaceful and well disposed. It would be a strange thing for an entire community to be harshly treated because of the crime of a single person. Yet, if we mistake not the drift of the *World* and other ultra Democratic journals, this is precisely what they would have done with the Indians. Their arguments are—the Modocs were treacherous and blood-thirsty; the Modocs are Indians; therefore all Indians are blood-thirsty and treacherous. Another syllogism of the kind might be framed in this style: The Modocs perpetrated murder, and deserve extermination; the Modocs are Indians; therefore, all Indians should be exterminated. The reasoning in one case is just as logical as in the other. The truth is between these extremes. The Indians are not all good,—neither are all of them bad. Some are wild and untamable,—others are susceptible of being civilized. The President aims to curb those who are wild and savage, and improve those who can be civilized, in the hope that ultimately, the better element will be strong enough to control the vicious. Is not this a consummation devoutly to be wished,—and is it not worth an effort?

The two policies may be set down as leading to directly opposite results. That of force and cheatery did *not* free us from Indian wars—it was rather provocative of war. It developed vices among the Indians, rendered them more savage, and utterly precluded all hope of their civilization. It was costly, in life and treasure, and only promised the final extermination of the Indian tribes, at no distant day. The policy of the President has already perceptibly lessened crime among the worst tribes, has established what may be termed a peace party, including the older and more influential chiefs, and is gradually diffusing a belief that the Government means to treat them honestly and fairly, while it will compel the same treatment in return. One policy promised extermination,—the other civilization. The question remains, —which of these ought a Christian nation adopt?

While we fully accord with the severe sentence of extermination, practically pronounced against the Modocs, we protest against their treachery being made use of as a rallying cry against President Grant. We submit that a war cry, as a partisan d dge, is both mean and contemptible. This nation is too strong, and the Indians too weak, for us to engage in a war of extermination against them. Yet this is what a return to the old policy means. The Indians have generally learned, now, that they can be honestly treated, and if they are not, the fault is as much with the Government as with its dishonest agents. Hence, the abandonment of the present kind and conciliatory policy for one of trickery and force, would very promptly lead to a general Indian war, with its horrors and atrocities. We do not urge support of the President from a partisan stand point. This entire question ought to be divorced from politics. But we do claim that humanity and a sense of right impel to the perpetuation of the policy,—a feature of which is, really, the thorough punishment of the Modocs.

NEW BOOKS.

HARRY COVERDALE'S COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE, by Frank E. Smedley, author of Frank Fairleigh, &c., &c. Philadelphia, T. B. Patterson & Brothers, Pittsburgh, Gildenfalcy & Hess. This is a neatly bound, duodecimo volume of 357 pages. The story abounds with characters and incidents of surpassing interest. The ways of an English gentleman of fortune addicted to sports and pastimes are most graphically and charmingly portrayed. It is very readable, very amusing, lively and sparkling. Price, $1.75.

KENTUCKY'S LOVE; or Roughing it around Paris. By Edward King.

A story of camp life in France and with the German army, in which the principal figures are a woman and two men, each of whom she has captivated, who love her blindly and yet preserve the wonderful friendship which exists between them. The author gets rid of one man by throwing him in the Seine a short time before the capitulation of Paris, and finally at the close of the war, marries the remaining man to the object of adoration. The incidents are dramatically grouped and developed, the plot of the story very well sustained, and the literary style good, except for occasional lapses into slang, betoking carlessness, rather than the freedom which it is supposed to represent.

BEECHWOOD: by Rebecca Rutter Springer. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh, R. S. Davis & Co.

This is one of the books which seem to have been written because the author thought she had something to say, and that consists in her diary, principally on love. It is a story of woman's home life, as a maiden, wife and mother. The story is loosely connected and is only redeemed by occasional touches of pathos and power in description.

[illegible] Hundred Years Ago. By [illegible]

[illegible] Dumas. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; Gildenfalcy & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dumas is one of the most prolific and popular novelists of modern times. Doers is no one whose works are more universally read. The Forty-five Guardsmen is second only among all his productions in exciting interest to Monte-Christo, and is thought by someto surpass even that. Price, $1.

The Ideal Farmer.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one of his essays thus portrays the glory of the farmer: "The glory of the farmer is that in division of labor, it is his part to create. All the trades rest at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and the meat. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work, but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage and the feeling that this is the original calling of his race, that he himself is only excused from it by some derogation stance which made him delegate it for a time to other hands. If he had not some skill which recommended him to the farmer, some product for which the farmer will give him corn, he must himself return into his one place among the planters. And the profession has in all eyes this ancient charm as standing, nearest to God, the First Cause. Then the beauty of nature, the tranquility and the innocence of the countryman, his independence and his pleasing arts—the cares of bees, of poultry, of sheep, of cows, the dairy, the care of hay, of fruits, of orchards and forests, and the reaction of these on the workman, in giving him a strength and plain dignity, like the face and manners of nature, all men acknowledge. All men keep the farm in reserve as an asylum, where, in case of mischance, to hide the property, or a wolfish, if they do not succeed in society. And who knows how many glances of remorse are turned, this way, from the bankrupts of trade, from mortified pleaders in courts and senates, or from the victims of idleness and pleasure? Poisoned by town life and town vices, the sufferer resolves: "Well, my children whom I have injured, shall go back to the land, to be recruited and cured by that which should have been my nursery, and now shall be their hospital."

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PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, APRIL 16, 1873.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES LIST.

Akers Mrs T
Andrews Mary
Andrews Miss M
Anderson Mary
Atwood Mrs L
Barr Mrs S K
Bentley Mrs
Bingham Mrs E
Bowden Mrs S
Brown Mrs M (2)
Brunson Miss L
Burgess Mrs
Burke Mrs S
Campbell Mrs
Carlin Mrs S
Carnahan Mrs
Carothers Mrs
Chambers Mrs E
Chambers W
Clark Mrs E A
Cochran Mrs
Coleman Mrs M
Cowell Mrs
Cunningham W
Davis Miss Ra
Dunlop M s
Dunlop Mrs E
Duncan Mrs H L
Dunlap Miss
Duncan Miss A
Dunn Mrs Annie
Dunn Mrs Annie
Earnest Miss
Edgley Mrs Annie
Fairfield Mrs M E
Fitzsimon Miss K
Fleming Mrs
Fuller Mrs M
Gallagher Miss E
Gamble Miss M
Gaylord Miss
Gibson Mrs M E
Gordon Miss
Goodwin Mrs T
Grover Mrs O S
Grier Miss
Gowan Mrs Jane
Hall Mrs E (2)
Hall Mrs E
Hays Miss Annie
Hartman Mrs Mollie
Hawkins Mrs
Hemphill Mrs
Hill Mrs
Hoffman Mrs
Hogan Mrs Annie
Howden E M
Howell J W
Boyd Robert
Hughes A E
Brown A M
Brown H
Brown H
Brown J C
Brown T H
Bryte T O
Brock J W
Braddon S
Bracken D C
Bratton Mrs C
Brahn Simon
Brady & Co W H
Brady J S
Brady Philip
Brady S W
Bradley &
Schaffer
Brumley F
Bray J H
Brady A B
Brunner Jas
Diamond
Bryan W M
Burns Edward
Bush Dr
Burr Jr
Burchfield &
Bro
Burnside S C
Bush J H
Buckner John
Burnett Jas
Bunz H
Burroughs P
Burleigh M C
Burkett
Burnham Daniel
Byrnes P (for)
Cairns J
Cairns Mrs
Campbell D W
Canan J
Capes J H
Campbell P H
Campbell B
Cann J W
Canna J R
Carey Jas
Carey D
Cassidy M S
Carlisle Jas
Carlisle Thos
Castner Ernest
Cass Clement
Lockwood
Chamnis J
Cherry John
Chidsey Jas
Chrichton Chas
Cleaver H W
Clow Jas
Cloyd G
Hughes Mrs
Hunter Mrs
Hutchinson Mrs
Hutchinson Mrs
Hutchinson

HALIFAX.

Among the Dead.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A newspaper correspondent who went down into the wreck of the Atlantic, yesterday, says that the hull of the vessel is broken in several places, and that the cargo had broken bulk, with the bodies of men and women jammed among the cases and crates. Limbs are strewn around, broken from the bodies by the continual action of the water. At the companion way of the steerage were a hundred or more bodies lying in a confused heap, some dressed, but many half nude. Children were clinging to mothers and husbands to wives. Bodies of men, old and young, were together on the stairs, with distended nostrils, gaping mouths and staring, glassy eyes, giving some idea of their horrible death in struggling to gain the deck. In the sleeping apartments were a number of bodies of men with bed clothing strewn among them. The broken stanchions and jagged, splintered woodwork had torn the flesh from the faces of many, and others were bruised and battered about their heads, which are red and bloody, contrasting horribly with the features of others.

HALIFAX April 8.—William Patterson, fourth engineer of the Atlantic, who had charge of the engine at the time of the disaster, testified today that the lowest pressure during the night of the disaster was thirty-six pounds, which was between twelve and three o'clock. The speed increased, and there was fifty pounds pressure on the gauge at the time she struck. He testified to seeing the engines reversed, steam shut off, and the safety valve opened.

Brady, third officer, was recalled and testified to having received a master's certificate, and been in command of steamers sailing out of Liverpool. He said the greatest speed of the Atlantic under steam and sail was thirteen knots per hour.

Captain Mulligan, of the steamer Carlotta, which runs between Portland and Halifax, testified: He arrived at Halifax on the night before the disaster to the Atlantic. The early part of the night was thick weather, but subsequently became clearer, and could see lights as he entered the harbor; considers Sambro light a treacherous one as to distance; can see it twelve miles in clear nights; always remains in the pilot house after sighting Sambro light till he reaches Halifax.

Adjourned to Thursday.

The Atlantic Disaster—Five More Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, April 9.—Five bodies were recovered from the wreck to day, four steerage passengers and a sailor, all unrecognized.

Divers at Work.

A plate was removed from the vessel's side, but it opened into the coal bunker, and was of no advantage. The divers continue to work, but will not do much until the arrival of New York wreckers.

Stolen Articles Recovered.

Detectives searched some of the houses in the vicinity of the wreck to-day and discovered a few stolen articles.

Smuggling Stories to be Investigated.

The Collector goes down to the wreck to-morrow to investigate the smuggling stories and take full charge of affairs on behalf of the Government.

The Court of Inquiry Postponed.

The Court of Inquiry will be postponed until Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Ancient.

Rev. Mr. Ancient takes charge of the burial of all except those who are identified as Catholics and taken to the Catholic cemetery at Tor-rence Bay. He assists at grave digging, conveying bodies in boats and reads the burial services.

The "Atlantic" Disaster.

HALIFAX, April 10.—Two schooners arrived this morning with a lot of goods saved from the wreck of the Atlantic.

The Collector of Customs went down to the wreck to-day. There is a strong southeast wind and rain, with a heavy sea, which is bad for the wreck.

SPICE MILLS ABLAZE.

Fire in the Extensive Warehouses of Ar-buckle & Co., on Liberty street.

The alarm of fire from box 31, at seven o'clock last evening, was occasioned by a fire being discovered in the extensive spice mills and grocery house of Messrs. Arbuckle & Co., on Liberty street and Strawberry alley. The Department promptly responded to the call, but owing to several of the hose bursting, a somewhat scant supply of water, and the numerous obstructions in the alley, it was some time before the fire could be got at, and it had gained considerable headway in consequence. The fire originated in the roasting and grinding mill, a large four story brick building back of the main house, on Church alley. When the department had got fairly to work it was found that with the force of engines on the spot, and the combustible nature of the material in the buildings, the danger to surrounding property was another matter. Alarms were struck, bringing to the spot additional force. The fire with great difficulty was confined to the building in which it originated and which was completely gutted. The building contained eight large coffee roasters, and the various adjunct machinery used in grinding coffee and spices. It also contained a bin, which had just been filled, which held fifteen hundred sacks of green coffee. Besides this, there was quite a large stock of prepared spices and materials on the ground floor. The exact loss is as will be, the insurance as yet determine, as their packing house and storage department was largely damaged by water. This building immediately joins the one consumed in the great fire of July divided by a fire wall. This is probably all that saved it, though at one time the upper story was on fire. The fire at one time looked very threatening as the wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, driving the flames down upon seven wooden buildings on Strawberry alley, but the firemen were equal to the occasion, and each man worked with a will to save all he could. The excitement in the neighborhood was great, as the narrow alley is occupied by numerous houses which were in immediate danger. The police under Lieut. Hyer materially aided the firemen in their work by keeping back the surging crowd, who had gathered on the spot, as the flames shot up luridly illuminating the sky. The firm can not form an estimate of their loss. The building was owned by them. The loss on it will probably foot up between three and four thousand dollars. All their machinery will probably prove a total loss. Their stock and buildings are covered by insurance in thirty different companies, home, eastern and foreign. The fire will only delay them a few days, as the firm will immediately replace their machinery and rebuild.

INDIANA AT BUENA VISTA.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In to-day's GAZETTE there is a notice of the recent death of Col. C. C. Bowles, of Indiana, who commanded the 2d regiment of that State in the battle of Buena Vista. You remark that the State was disgraced by that regiment.

I have always been in political opposition to Colonel Bowles, but I hesitate not in saying that he did his whole duty in the battle of Buena Vista. Of the 2d regiment, I say in the most positive terms that it did not disgrace Indiana, nor was the State disgraced in that battle by any of its troops.

Whenever the GAZETTE, or any military gentleman, may find time to review the events of that battle, I will maintain:

1st. That General Taylor should have been court martialed for his conduct in the battle of Buena Vista.

2d. That the retreat of the Second Indiana regiment saved the battle to our arms.

3d. That the slaughter of the Kentucky troops at the close of the battle was not a necessary part of the military operations of that battle, and was in no wise a result of the retreat of the Second Indiana. LEWIS BOLLMAN.

Monongahela City, April 7, 1873.

Drs. Oldshue's Letter of Instruction to Patients.

We are constantly receiving letters, from all parts of the country, requesting information respecting our system of practice, and the course of proceedings necessary to obtain from us a medical diagnosis, or medicines.

The facilitate the matter of answering these letters, and to make plain the conditions required to obtain a thorough, scientific and correct diagnosis from ocular, chemical, and microscopic examination of the urine, we would say:

In collecting a specimen of urine, for analysis, *take that first passed in the morning*, or immediately after sleep.

No other kind will be examined.

Send about two ounces in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces cannot be well tested.

Always give the name of the patient in *full*.

Be sure to give the *age* of the patient.

Without knowing the age, we will neither examine the specimen nor give medicines.

Unless the above instructions are strictly followed, no attention will be paid to the case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States, and medicines can be obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

Address Drs. Oldshue,
No. 122 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

A Pastor Installed.

Last evening a large congregation assembled in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to participate in the exercises connected with the formal installation of the new Pastor, the Rev. W. H. McMillen. In addition to the members of the church and other visitors present there was a very full representation of members of the Presbytery, under whose auspices the services were conducted. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. Reed, the address to the people given by the Rev. Mr. Brandon, and that to the pastor by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, D.D., all in accordance with the ritual of the Church, and followed by the fraternal greetings between pastor and people, which was the last and perhaps in all respects the most generally interesting and thoroughly enjoyable feature of the occasion. The Reverend gentleman received every indication of the sympathy and hearty cordiality of his people, and with such assurances of esteem and good fellowship certainly commences his new pastorate under favoring auspices.

12 samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619-lyM

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

FIRE AT M'KEESPORT.

The National Tube Works Destroyed.

The Fire Caused by an Accident—One Man Killed—Buildings Burned and Machinery Damaged—Great Excitement in the Town.

The destructive fire at McKeesport, by which the National Tube Works were entirely consumed, was reported in the GAZETTE of yesterday, though at that time it was impossible to obtain any very reliable information in regard to the insurance and some other details, though the loss, which we placed at $200,000, is correct according to later estimates. The loss on the buildings it is estimated will reach $200,000. The firm are insured for $190,000, of which amount $140,000 was placed by Messrs. Coffin & Kellogg, insurance agents, at Third avenue and Wood street, as follows:

Franklin, Philadelphia, $5,000; Phœnix, Brooklyn, $5,000; Royal, Liverpool, $10,000; Imperial, London, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; Orient, Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, Erie, $5,000; Standard, New York, $5,000; Connecticut, Hartford, $5,000; Penn, Pennsylvania, $5,000; L. L. & Globe, England, $5,000; Commerce, Albany, $2,500; National, Hartford, $5,000; American, Philadelphia, $2,500; Lorillard, New York, $5,000; Commercial Union, London, $5,000; Narragansett, Providence, $5,000; German, Erie, $5,000; Republic, New York, $5,000; Howard, New York, $5,000; Lancashire, Manchester, 10,000. Fireman's Fund, California, $5,000; State, Missouri, $5,000; Am. Central, St. Louis, $5,000; Black River, New York, $5,000; Artizans', Pittsburgh, $5,000; Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Citizens', Pittsburgh, $2,500. The remainder of the insurance, $50,000, was in Pittsburgh offices. The Eureka, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Teutonia, City, Peoples', and Allemania, being among the number.

As previously stated Fire Marshal Butler remained in McKeesport on Wednesday night to conclude his investigation. He returned yesterday morning, having finished taking the testimony, though without any satisfactory result, except to establish the fact that the building was very insecure and dangerous. E. C. Dodge, a carpenter employed at the Works as foreman, testified that he had charge of fifteen men on Wednesday, who were engaged in making repairs thought necessary to secure the roof. He heard a creaking of the timbers, and, after giving warning to the workmen, escaped from the building just as the trusses fell. He said at first that he considered the building safe until within the last few days, and that the employees had no apprehensions of its safety. He afterwards, stated, according to the testimony as reported for the Marshal, that he considered the building insecure last winter, and that some of the beams were sprung at that time.

Mr. George Matherson, Superintendent of the establishment, testified that he had noticed a slight sping in the upper part of one of the trusses ever since the structure was first built. He had telegraphed to Messrs. Boyd & Sons the the builders, to come up and make an examination, so that they could advise him what steps to make. In the meantime he had ordered the carpenters to put in the timbers and braces as a precautionary measure, although he thought the building was safe enough, until the repairs could be made. The building, he stated, he said was two hundred and eighty-five feet long and one hundred and sixty feet wide, and that the most important part of the machinery therein was destroyed with it. The blacksmith shop, a building one hundred and twenty-five by five feet in size, was also destroyed, as well as the building over the gas producer. The storehouse, one hundred and sixty by twenty-five feet, was also destroyed; its contents, and the stock in the yard. The total value of the buildings, stock and machinery, he estimates at $500,000, but could not give any definite statement until the machinery was examined and data was procured from the firm. He thought it quite certain that was learned by the investigation, and it seems to indicate that the building was very poorly put up, as if only intending to serve temporarily, and without the very important consideration that it might be the means of much injury by such false notions of economy. What is to become of the matter, whether it will be continued until the guilty parties are exposed or be dropped altogether is not as present known.

THE "ATLANTIC" SHIPWRECK.

A Pittsburgher's Experience—How He Escaped—An Account of What He Saw and Suffered—The Conduct of the Crew and Officers—Some New Facts in the Thrilling Affair.

However thrilling the story of the terrible shipwreck of the Atlantic may be when one sits down dry and comfortable, free from the unpleasantness of being soaked in salt water, and reads it from the papers, the effect is but feeble in comparison to that experienced when listening to the terrible tale of suffering and death, related by one who participated in and was a witness to the whole terrible affair. Mention has been previously made in the GAZETTE of the fact that Mr. Thomas Booth, of this city, was a passenger on the ill-fated steamer, and with remarkable good fortune landed safe from the wreck. Mr. Booth's brother, George Booth, Esq., the well-known clerk in the City Engineer's office, visited New York to meet his brother, and yesterday morning the two returned to this city.

Mr. Booth was scarcely in an "interviewable" mood, considering as he has by no means recovered from the terrible effects of those long hours in the cold salt water. Besides, he said, he had been almost eaten up by the irrepressible quill drivers of the New York dailies, who attacked him in force as soon as he came on shore. Mr. Booth, however, was induced to relate to a GAZETTE reporter

THE STORY OF THE SHIPWRECK.

"When the ship struck," said Mr. Booth, "I was in my bunk in the forward part of the ship. As the first seas broke on board I was suddenly thrown in a heap to the foot of the bunk. I had known that we were to put into Halifax for coal, as indeed did all the Passengers, and my first thought was that the anchor had been dropped and the ship was in port. The peculiar grating sound I then took to be the chain rubbing against the side of the ship. The second time the vessel struck, however, I became aware of the awful situation we were in. Hastily getting on my shoes and coat I started to go to the forward part of the ship, but I found all the passengers crowded together in one mass, and the doorway, which was wide enough to pass only one person at a time, was almost completely blocked. Having at last got on deck I proceeded to assist in clearing away a lifeboat. The boat was filled with passengers before the ropes could be cut, but Captain Williams ordered them out.

Reporter.—"It is reported that Capt. Williams said at the same time that that boat was for saloon passengers alone. Did you hear him?"

Mr. Booth.—"I have heard that statement made, but I did not her the Captain say anything of the kind. The passengers had all left the boat and were waiting for the remaining troops to get out, when the vessel careened and the heavy life boat swung with terrible force against the crowd who were partially waiting to be carried safe to shore. About thirty of them were

SWEPT INTO THE SEA,

and almost immediately drowned. Finding the life boat of no avail I turned my attention to seeking a safe place in the rigging. Here I remained for two hours directly at the foot of the mainmast. You remember what a forest of ropes in the rigging. That was one of the most affecting sights I witnessed during the whole dreadful affair. The husband of the unfortunate woman, with whom I was personally acquainted, was on the deck when the vessel struck, and they should accord to the former the same right they claim for themselves. Some of the Western editors seem to have taken on their cattle here are disposed to reflect on the producer or whoever they may be responsible for the shipment, but favorable to the present writing, but favorable to the present writing, but favorable to the present writing

FINANCIAL.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

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Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

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Orders solicited for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS,

AND MORTGAGES.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 15, 1873.

Money is ruling closer to-day, the offerings of paper at the various banks being larger than the ability of the banks to accommodate. This is due probably to the large amount of paper issued on account of April settlements. The prospect is, however, that money will become easier soon, though there is in some quarters a distrust of the future, and a belief that a financial crisis is near at hand. It is certainly best for business men to keep their affairs well in hand so that if a financial storm does come, they may not be found in a too extended condition.

The tax of 5 per cent. heretofore deducted from each interest and coupon payment of bonds issued by corporations of this State is repealed, and the same put upon the companies and made payable 1st of January and July to the State Treasurer. Those companies that have interest and coupons maturing on the 1st of July next claim that the payment of the 5 per cent. to holders does not then begin, for the reason that the interest heretofore withheld has accrued up to that under the old law. We are not so sure of the justice of this pretension as to regard the tax on net earnings of such companies, supposed to be in consideration of putting the interest and coupons tax on them, as due from the 1st of November last, eight months before requiring the companies to pay tax on interest and coupons directly to the State Treasurer. We call attention to the fact that parties in interest may have time to settle any misunderstanding before the 1st of July comes round.

The following stocks were sold last evening, by A. Mellwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 100 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	$70 50
Nations Savings dc. Allegheny	27 50
Duquesne Savings B'nk	51 50
Artisans Depositt Bank ($30 paid in)	29 50
First National Bank, Allegheny	156 25
Allegheny Gas Co.	51 25
North Liberty Bridge Co.	50 00
Pennsylvania Insurance Co. ($2.83 paid in	25 00

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	117¾	117¾
—coupons	121	120¾
5-20—1862	117	117¼
5-20—1864	117	117¼
" 1865	119	119½
" 1865 new.	118¾	119
" 1867.	118¾	118¾
" 1868—coupons.	117	117¼
10-40s	110¼	110
10-40s—coupons.	111	113
Currency 6's	118½	118¾
New 5 per cent	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	101¾	101¾
Erie.	63¼	63¾
H. H. & E.	3¾	3¾
C. C. & I. C.	40	38¾
St. Paul	76	76
Co preferred	72	72
Michigan Southern.	92	90¾
Do. Central	104	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	88¾
Rock Island.	109	107
Canton	50	50
Do. preferred	88¾	86¾
Pacific Mail	58	56
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	45	43¾
Union Pacific.	34¾	32¾
Toledo & Wabash.	68	65¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	92¾
Adams Express.	93¾	93¾
American Express.	96	95
U. S. Express.	74	71¾
Harlem.	124	125

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	56¾
Reading	97¾
United Cos. of N. J.	119
Oil Creek	31½
Lehigh Valley	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾
Lehigh Navigation	78¾
Pittsburg's 5s	93
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92
Central Transportation	47¾

NEW YORK, April 15, 1873.

Money is still tight, with all loans of the day on call at 5@6 per day, mostly 5@6. The receipts of currency by express are about $1 500 000. The New York Central Company continue to disburse 1 s semi-annual dividend, amounting to $5,400. One of the leading banks called in a large amount of loans for to-morrow, an operation supposed to be connected with the city finances. A petition in favor of the repeal of the usury law, signed by leading bankers, goes to the Governor to-night, and it is reported he will urge the Legislature to repeal the law so far as pledges of personal property are concerned, leaving the limit on real estate at present rates. The outstanding legal tenders show a gain of $450,000. Sterling opened firmer, leading bankers advancing the rates to 10⅞ for sixty days and 10⅝ for sight, but this checked the demand, and the market ruled dull and weak. The actual business was 10⅞ to 10⅞, and 10⅝@10⅝ respectively. Gold was 10⅞ to 10⅞, and no large sales of importance destined from 10⅞ to 11⅞ for carrying. $4,000,000, coming at 10⅝@10⅞. Loans were made at 4 per cent. to 1 per carrying and flat for borrowed. Seven per cents, $6,000. The treasury disbursed $21,000. Customs receipts $625,000. Government's are heavy and lower. State bonds are dull. Stocks opened strong at an advance from last night's closing rates, but by noon a great weakness was developed, and other considerable declines followed, apparently from the fresh and extraordinary rates for money, as well as steady hammering by the bears, orders were forced down to the lowest prices. The market was very active the latter portion of the day, and prices fluctuated in an excited manner in the immediate future.

Government Securities (U. S.)—Sixes, coupons 1881, 119¾; 5-20s of '62, 117¾; do '64, 117¾; do '65, 118¾; do '65 new, 119¼; do '67, 119¾; do '68, 118¾; 10-40s, 110¼; 7-30s, 107¾; Currency 6's, 118¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 90; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 76; Virginia, new, 66; do old, 63; North Carolina, 39; do new, 37.

STOCKS.—Pacific Mail, 58; Western Union Telegraph Company, 85¾; Quicksilver, 25¼; do preferred, 52¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 56½; American Express, 74½; Pacific Mail, 58; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 63¾; Reading, 97¾; Hudson, 124; Michigan Southern, 92; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 89; Chicago, 109; Rock Island, 107¼; Northwestern, 78; do preferred, 86¾; Fort Wayne, 97¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 45; Toledo & Wabash, 68; do preferred, 86; Illinois Central, 125; Terre Haute, 31; do preferred, 60; Chicago & Alton, 93; do preferred, 120; Missouri, 90; Quicksilver, 25¼; do preferred, 52¾; Cumberland Coal, 23; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 2½; Bankers' bills, 10¾@11.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 15, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts continue liberal, but mostly in bad order—there is scarcely one barrel out of ten but what is more or less decayed; prices remain unchanged, ranging from $2@3 per brl for common to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 32@35 cents per lb.

BUTTER—Is in fair supply and continues to come in freely, but as the season is now at hand, prices are without quotable change; 20@25 for fair to prime, and 30 for choice roll.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 19½@19¾ by the car load, and 20@20½ in small lots from store.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 2 lb. cans $4@4.25 per dozen; 2 lb. cans, $2.50@3; Tomatoes, $2.50@2.75; Yellow's Corn, $3; other brands $2.50@2.75.

CHEESE—Prime New York Goshen, 17@17½; prime Ohio Sage Cheese, 15@15½.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams, 9@10, Shoulders, 7@8; clear sides, 9@9½. Country Lard, 7@8.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but offers from main unchanged. Peaches, halves, 6½@7 unpeeled, 5½@6 peeled, 10@11. Apples, 3@4½. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—In fair supply and the market is weak and prices are a shade lower; 16 may be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, the demand being restricted wholly to supplying immediate wants, while prices are without quotable change. We quote:

Superfine, $4.75@5; extra, $5.25@5.50; family, $5.75@6.25; Fancy, $6.50@7; Minnesota, $6.50@7.50; Spring Wheat, $6.50@7.50; Ohio, $6.50@7.50; Indiana, $6.50@7.50; Illinois, $6.50@7.50; Iowa, $6.50@7.50; Kansas, $6.50@7.50; Missouri, $6.50@7.50; Nebraska, $6.50@7.50; Wisconsin, $6.50@7.50; Michigan, $6.50@7.50; Kentucky, $6.50@7.50; Tennessee, $6.50@7.50; Virginia, $6.50@7.50; Maryland, $6.50@7.50; Pennsylvania, $6.50@7.50; New York

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

Terrible Earthquake in Central America.

The Situation in Spain—Carlists in a Critical Position—The Publication of Newspapers Forbidden in Ripoll—Address by M. De Remusat to the Electors of Part—The Pope Improving—Revolt of Troops in Porto Rico—American Sailors Disembarked to Restore Order—Bidwell, the Alleged Bank of England Forger, Recaptured in Cuba.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The City of Salvador Destroyed by an Earthquake.

ASPINWALL, April 5, via Havana, April 19.—The city of Salvador, in Central America, has been destroyed by an earthquake. Eight hundred persons perished, and twelve millions dollars' worth of property was destroyed. The earthquake was followed by a conflagration, and many buildings were burned.

For a few days slight shocks of earthquake had occurred, but no serious apprehensions were entertained. Late the afternoon of the 4th of March, about half past four, almost without warning, a great part of the city was reduced to little more than ruins. The ground heaved like a ship in a gale. Terrific thunderings burst from under foot. Walls tottered and were rent in many places, with wide crevices. Roofs sank and tiles, &c., were precipitated to the ground. Lamps, pitchers, basins, glass, &c., were overturned and broken. Three violent shocks followed in succession, and the servants commenced to scream piteously and could not be pacified. Wild birds flew to the houses. Horses grew frantic in the stables, and dogs howling, slunk for protection. Every few minutes shakings of less violence occurred.

The scene beggars description. Ruined houses, panic-stricken people, men, women and children, rushing to the shore, each wanting to hastily collected, then the ringing of the alarm bells and the beating of drums, calling all the soldiers under arms, for in San Salvador murder and pillage accompany the confusion of great earthquakes, and as the frightened citizens leave town, dusky Indians from the forests prowl for prey into it, who are only checked by the bayonets of the Government troops. These were posted in squads at short distances all over San Salvador.

WEST INDIES.

The Samana Bay Scheme.

HAVANA, April 12.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 7th have been received. It was reported there that an American steamer had arrived at Porto Rico with news that a steamship had appeared in Samana Bay with a large number of colonists from the United States, that when the disembark attempted to disembark their landing was opposed by the inhabitants, and that there was some bloodshed. The report was not credited at St. Thomas, and was believed to have been manufactured by enemies of the Samana Bay Scheme in Porto Rico.

A Revolution Suppressed.

HAVANA, April 12.—A news letter from Jacmel, Hayti, dated March 24, gives the particulars of an abortive revolution at Gonaives, of which General Michael was the ringleader. The authorities succeeded in quelling the disturbance. Thirty of those implicated, including the leader, were executed. Michael, who was a hairdresser in 1858 and became General in 1868, made a grand and eloquent speech on the scaffold. He said God had called him, like Napoleon and others had their destiny to fulfill, and he had fulfilled his.

Escape of the Bank of England Forger.

HAVANA, April 11, via Key West, April 12.—Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends, seeing the impossibility of legal means to convict

Very Latest News.

A WAR OF THE RACES.

Conflict Between Whites and Negroes in Louisiana.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 o'clock this evening, brings stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have stolen Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around. From passengers on the Southwestern we glean the following: The negroes had strongly entrenched themselves in the Court House, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about four hundred men, armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday at about twelve o'clock about one hundred and fifty men, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until somewhere near three o'clock. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the Court House. The doors were barricaded. After further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced on it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Captain Hadnot, who says that in the melee he was shot and killed fatally wounded. They retreated to the outside of the breastworks, and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the Court House was set on fire and they were shot as they came out from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there were none to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the Southwestern makes the following statement: We arrived at Colfax on Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and found that the white people, with the Sheriff, I suppose, at their head, had captured the town after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed and many others wounded. We saw from the boat about eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks dead. One white man was reported killed, whose name I did not learn, and two very seriously wounded—Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Hadnot was shot through the lungs in the Court. It is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four others, white men, were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it was reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All of the rest escaped, especially the white men. The negroes abandoned the breastworks in the Court House, and the whites, finding that there was no other mode of attack left them, set fire to the building. The whites numbered in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from 12 A. M. until nearly 3 P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left last night everything was very quiet.

INDIANA.

Riot at Knightsville—The Whole Town Engaged in a General Melee—The Governor Called on for Troops to Restore Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 15.—*Midnight.*—A serious riot is in progress at Knightsville, Ind., between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces and the colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general melee. It originated with a negro and a striker, which soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding house, well armed and guarded by the local police. A crowd is surrounding it, throwing stones at their windows. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity arrived to their aid. Many shots were fired. Governor Hendricks has been telegraphed for troops. It is expected that the Evansville guards and police of the city will leave here at 2 A. M. for Knightsville. They cannot reach the scene until 5 A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before the end. One person is said to be shot; it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious, and are leading the rioters.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15—*7 P. M.—Later.*—There has been no further serious disturbance, but it may be renewed at any moment.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1873.

The areas of low barometer continue as local storms on Wednesday in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, in New England and the Middle States, north-easterly winds increasing to brisk, with cloudy and threatening weather on the Middle Atlantic coast. For the South Atlantic States, continued southwesterly winds with cloudy and threatening weather. For the lower lakes, increasing northeasterly winds, cloud and rain. For the upper lakes, increasing northeast winds, backing to north, northwest winds, cloudy weather and possibly snow. Rain or snow extend eastward from Nebraska to the upper Mississippi Valley. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, and ordered for Oswego, Rochester, Wilmington, Norfolk and Cape May.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE SIBBETT.

In the case of Emanuel De Roy the jury is still out.

Valentine Hershman and Sophia Hershman were acquitted on a charge of larceny.

Philip Dougherty was tried on a charge of assault with intent to commit a rape on Mary Morgan. The offence was alleged to have been committed in West Pittsburgh in November last. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the costs imposed on the county.

The case of Alvira F. Archibald, indicted on two charges of adultery, was called, but the prosecutrix, Bridget Connor, failed to appear. Verdicts of not guilty were taken.

Thomas G. Smythe was placed on trial on a charge of unlawfully retaining some $200 collected by him as agent of H. J. Gourley and others. Jury out.

Bella Matthews was called up for trial on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house, but the prosecutor failed to appear, and the case was discharged.

Court then adjourned the jury trials until next term.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The jury in the case of Hays et al., vs. Briggs, the protracted case tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, rendered a verdict. It will be remembered that Briggs desired to construct a lateral railway, and the suit grew out of a difference of opinion as to the amount of damages to be paid. The jury found in favor of Briggs on all the issues raised, but assessed damages in favor of Jas. H. Hays for the land used for the road, at $8,500 50, and for a strip fronting on the Monongahela river about eight hundred feet in length and eighty in width, they allowed plaintiff $25,668 90. Damages was also assessed in favor of William Riggs-on for $500.

In the breach of promise case of Margaret Hemerbeil vs. Augustus Ley, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $248 75.

A verdict for $80.50 was rendered for the plaintiff in the case of J. C. Wilson vs. Administrators of John Adams, deceased.

The next case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of Wm. D. Williams vs. John Irwin. This was an action to recover damages sustained by plaintiff by the sale of a lot of gooseberries, which were seized as the property of another person. Verdict for plaintiff for $54 26.

The case of Milligan et al. vs. J. H. Chisinger & Co. was next called up. This was an action to recover real alleged to be due for a "muley" saw. Compulsory non suit taken.

In the case of Byers & Co. vs. Sterling Bonsall a rule was granted upon petition of Sterling Bonsall, upon plaintiffs, requiring them to show cause why the writ in the case should not be set aside, and giving them power to take depositions on four hours notice. The rule is returnable on Saturday.

Trial List for To-Day.

188. Emma M. Perry et al. vs. Hugh Perry.
20. Jos. McKinney vs. James T. Wood et al.
83. Sarah Jane Hall et al. vs. Wilkins township vs. Isaac Mills, Sr.
74. N. W. Shafer vs. Pennsylvania Comp'y.
45. A. M. Wick vs. Joseph Wilson.
50. Joshua Mail vs. John Ango.
51. Ellen Maskin et al. vs. A. & D. H. Chambers.
53. George Warney vs. steamer "Baltic."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

The case of Bonsall vs. Kirpatrick & Lyons is still on trial before Judge Stowe.

Before Judge Collier the case of G. A. Mandorf vs. Wm. Lewis et al. was taken up. This is an action on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

In the case of Wenie vs. Duss, reported previously, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $100.

Trial list for To-day.

52. Reamer vs. Gerkenheimer.
190. McKibbae vs. Keller.
196. Same vs. same.
197. McGuliness vs. Howley.
198. McComb vs. vs. Gault Brick Machine Co.
200. Neal Shea vs. McDonald.
204. Latherel et al. vs. Davis.
212. Robinson, Jr., vs Myres.
214. Williams vs. Kelly et al.
217. Shields vs. Fogarty et al.
218. Donnelly vs. Fogarty.
22. Davis vs. Small.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In the case of James F. Briggs, bankrupt, of Venango county, the report of the sale of bank stock by the assignee at auction was confirmed.

In the matter of the re-hearing of the affairs of Mr. W. H. Culley, the assignees were directed to complete unfinished work and to sell property at private sale.

J. O. Porterfield filed a petition in bankruptcy against R. T. Wilford, of Butler county, and the usual order was made.

In the case of J. J. Erwin against the steamer "A. J. Baker," George H. Stover was granted permission to file an interwening libel.

Iron Varnish.

Announcement is made by the Pittsburgh Tar Chemical Works of their new and very superior iron varnish, which we desire to bring to the notice of our manufacturers, builders, coalmen, steamboatmen, etc. This varnish is made in accordance with directions given by Prof. Otto Wuth and Arnold Hers, two of our most noted manufacturing and analytical chemists. It is meeting with very cordial reception by all who have tried the iron varnish, as it meets all their requirements. The varnish dries rapidly, makes a very fine and glossy coating of black, and is warranted free from acids and from ammonia.

HOME NEWS.

The Lecture of Professor Langley, on "Planetary Evolution," delivered last evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, a verbatim report of which appears in this morning's GAZETTE, is an exceedingly lucid and brilliant development of a most interesting subject, that will amply repay careful perusal.

Letters Held for Postage.

Mrs. Margaret Schneider, Dubuque county, Iowa, 3c; Miss Laura Maynard, Cambria county, Pa., 3c; Lee & Co., No. 524 Sixth street, New York, 3c; Lawrence Murphy, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., 3c; Office Clarion Democrat, Clarion, Pa., 3c; Miss M. J. Cotton, 37 Shepard street, Cambridge, Mass., 3c.

Odd Fellows Savings Bank.

Yesterday the stockholders of the Odd Fellows Savings Bank held their annual meeting for the election of directors for 1873, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Messrs. Henry Lambert, Andrew Miller, Edward Duff, A. M. Brown, John Seiforth, G. W. Rankin, S. J. Wainwright, Henry A. Weaver, D. P. Estep, Archibald McFarland, James Gordon.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Guion line steamer Minnesota at New York.
Guion line steamer Nevada at Queenstown.
Roman line steamer City of Antwerp at New York.

Narrow Escape From Drowning.

Monday evening three young men, employees of the A. V. R. R., wishing to enjoy themselves, hired a skiff from a flat boat owner to take a pull up and down the river. Everything went along smoothly until they got below the railroad bridge. Here they got kind of mixed up in the current, and the result was a general upset. The young men got into eighteen feet of water, and had to swim ashore, and luckily no funeral expenses or Coroner's inquests.

The Westmoreland Tragedy.

All the parties concerned in the Penn Station riot have had a hearing, and been held for Court. The man Adamson is in Greensburg jail. He is charged with the murder of Beveridge. Gibson was not removed from Penn Station. He is still there in a very dangerous condition. He is receiving medical care, but is under arrest, charged as an accomplice to the murder. It is said that from the time on Saturday evening that Beveridge and his party arrived at Adamson's house, nothing was done but drinking and fighting. A more terrible and deadly family combat has never been heard of.

Sudden Death.

Mr. John Neel, a prominent citizen of Rural village, Armstrong county, and among the first to operate in coal mining in the Monongahela Valley, dropped dead on Monday at his residence in that borough. Up to the time of his sudden demise, he was apparently in vigorous health. Deceased was about sixty-two years of age, and was a brother of Jacob and William Neel, well known coal merchants, and also of Mr. James Neel, lumber merchant, of McKeesport. He was a man of considerable means, and highly esteemed for his many good qualities. Mr. N. leaves a wife and five children.

Come to Grief.

The father of the lad John A. Fulmer, whose death was mentioned in the GAZETTE several days ago as having occurred from drinking too much liquor at unlicensed houses at Turtle Creek, has entered suit before Alderman Kreuter against Robert Hannon, charging him with selling liquor without a license. Officer Klem Kreuter succeeded last evening in arresting Hannon just as he was about to close a bargain for the sale of the plaga. Hannon was placed in jail. It was at Hannon's saloon that Fulmer used to get his liquor. Several more informations have been entered against parties at Turtle Creek, who are charged with selling liquor without license.

The Terrors of Carbon Oil.

A woman named Mrs. Huff, wife of a flagman on the West Penn Road was burned to death at her residence at Blairsville, on Monday night. It appears that she was sitting at the table with a child in her lap, a lamp was on the table and the child overturned it, breaking it, and causing the burning oil to run over the table, on to herself. Mrs. Huff recognized her danger, and with a mother's self-sacrifice and rare presence of mind she threw the child from her lap, ran out of doors, out of danger, thus saving its life. She screamed for help, for the house and caught fire from the burning oil. The fire, with great difficulty, was extinguished by the neighborhood, but the poor woman's body and face she was so terribly burned, that after lingering several hours she died of her injuries.

Vestrymen Elected.

The following are additional returns of vestrymen elected in the respective Episcopal churches named, for 1873:

St. Stephens, Sewickley.—Messrs. G. W. Cl[illegible] F. M. Hutchinson, F. A. Myers, John Nash, [illegible] H. Cochran, F. D. Taylor, W. G. Dabbs, Hiram Kimball, W. Symes, Henry Cozzens and D. T. McCabe.

St. John's.—Messrs. George T. Van Doren, John H. Shoenberger, Samuel Garrison, John Chislett, Wm. Jarrett, James T. McClure, A. L. Fraziers, S. C. McCandless.

St. Paul's.—Messrs. C. Metcalf, L. H. Harris, J. M. Knap, Thos. Cokain, Wm. Barnes, H. Wilson, G. Plowman, G. Parss, H. W. Harbaugh, B. Thompson, Wm. Metcalf, A. H. Patterson.

An Affecting Scene.

Yesterday morning Judge Hampton granted a hearing in the case of James Smith, who appeared as a petitioner for the custody of his child. At the time of the institution of the first proceedings there were two children, Emiline and Mary, and the father claimed that they could only find a comfortable and proper home with him. In the meantime the dreadful spotted fever carried off one of the children, Mary the youngest, and when the case was called up in court yesterday morning the mother appeared with Emiline. Judge Hampton, after hearing all the testimony in the case, decided in favor of the father and the parties left the Court Room. When they reached the rotunda the mother suddenly threw her arms around Emiline and a scene of weeping and wailing followed that was affecting. The father for a short time seemed non-plussed, but finally the child was released and he went away with it, leaving the mother with her friends. The scene attracted a large crowd in the rotunda and occasioned great comment.

STREET CAR CASUALTY.

A Child Run Over and Dangerously Injured.

A little girl, daughter of Mr. Schaffer, Superintendent of the cigar manufactory of the Penitentiary, met with a very serious and perhaps fatal accident while crossing from Sherman to North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. It appears that while crossing the street, she tried to avoid a wagon loaded with hay, and did not notice a Pleasant Valley car coming in the opposite direction, unfortunately the vehicle struck the little girl before she was aware of its close proximity. She was knocked down, the car passing over her. The child was terribly injured—one of her ears was entirely cut off; both her arms were broken, and she received such injuries internally and to her spine that her life is despaired of. As soon as possible after the accident, she was picked up and taken into a neighboring house, and thence to her home, where Dr. Smith and Dr. Hamilton were called, and did everything in their power to alleviate the poor child's sufferings.

Since the above was written, the little girl has died, and Coroner West has been notified to hold an inquest. The case will be fully investigated, as it is alleged that the driver never stopped after running over the child, but endeavored to drive off.

FIRE ON ETNA STREET.

Mr. William Redpath Seriously Injured.

An alarm of fire was sounded from box 47, at the Niagara Eagle House, a little before noon on yesterday. The fire which had taken out on the roof of a dwelling on Etna street, owned by Mr. Metz, was soon extinguished, but not until considerable damage had been done to the building.

The driver of the Vigilant steamer, Mr. Wm. Redpath, met with a serious accident while responding to the alarm. As he crossed the railroad in front of the grain elevator one of the lines slipped from the hand, and at the same time the horses took fright and ran out on Liberty to Thirteenth street, there they turned, running down the street at a terrible pace. Near Spring alley the driver was thrown from his seat on to the ground the wheels had passed diagonally over his shoulder, breast and abdomen. When picked up he was in an insensible condition. He was taken to a house near by where a sofa was procured and he was taken to his boarding house on Twelfth street, when Dr. Dickson was summoned to attend him. Dr. Dickson made an examination and stated that no bones had been broken, but that serious internal injuries had been sustained. Hopes are entertained for the further recovery of Mr. Redpath's, though the full extent of his injuries cannot at present be ascertained.

OBITUARY.

Yet Another Old Citizen No More

The venerable George Singer, whose death took place on Tuesday morning, in the 77th year of his age, was among our early acquaintances in this city. More than forty years ago he came to this city from Greensburg, and for many years carried on the furniture business on Fourth avenue. Owing to advancing years and impaired health he retired wholly from business some ten or more years ago, and has since lived in quiet retirement. He was a gentleman of noble presence, of courteous and dignified manners, and of the most upright and exemplary life. He had for most of his life been a regular and constant attendent on the ministrations of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he was an honored and consistent member. He was justly esteemed by all who knew him as an unostentatious and honorable Christian gentleman, and will be sincerely mourned by many attached friends, as well as by his bereaved family.

Mrs. Anna M. Davis.

Mrs. Anna M. Davis, whose death on Monday, the 14th inst., at the age of 65, is recorded today, was the widow of the late Alderman Joseph G. Davis, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and sister of the Rev. Thomas Crumpton, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church. He was a most estimable Christian woman, much endeared by her gentleness and unobtrusive goodness to many friends, who will be filled with grief at her death.

THE PLANETARY WORLD.

Something About the Sun, Moon and Stars.

THE MODERN ASTRONOMER'S THEORY OF PLANETARY EVOLUTION.

Beauty and Sublimity of the Stellar Universe.

SPECULATIONS ON LIFE IN THOSE OTHER WORLDS.

The Changes Going on Among the Stars.

A BRILLIANT LECTURE BY PROF. S. P. LANGLEY.

Last evening there was given in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association another lecture of the free course, which has proven so interesting and instructive during the past whiter term. The lecturer upon this occasion was Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Observatory, a gentleman who stands among the foremost men of his time in the particular branch of study to which he has given attention for years. The subject selected was "Planetary Evolution" and the lecture was illustrated with numerous drawings, maps and charts, which added greatly to its interest, and rendered even more enjoyable what was decidedly one of the finest scientific—literary entertainments to which our people have been treated for years.

Prof. Langley was introduced about eight o'clock, and in the development of his theme, spoke as follows:

We are all of us accustomed to look on the world around, as governed by laws which associate life with progressive development and final decay; but, familiar though this thought is, experience to which as we too well know our own lives form no exception, that all animated nature is subject to this universal law, humanity seems to have had the more a craving for the aspect of permanence in some material thing.

EARLIER IMPRESSIONS OF THE STELLAR WORLD.

When primitive man saw that the cedar fell in the course of years, that the hills wasted, and the very rock decayed, more slowly it is true, but as surely in itself, he took it for granted that he believed, in the starry heavens one material thing which would endure. As far back as the dimmest tradition ran, the sun had lighted the day and the moon the night; for ages beyond memory the planets moved through changes which finally brought them to their appointed place, and above were the stars which had remained the same, seeming eternal and imperishable, while the utterance of the poet's thought by such a long experience of the race has left an impression which has moulded its mythologies in ancient times, and afterward its science, and which even to-day affects language and thought. All our ideas seem to have their roots in such earliest mental acquisitions of our kind, and we here to night do not so far escape this influence as not to share, not only a traditional impression that the material heavens are enduring, but a wish to think them so.

Until very recently, Astronomy herself has taught that the system of the universe is stable; a conclusion on which some late investigations have cast a shade of unwelcome doubt. The arguments on which this rests are, however, less easily understood than those which have made the subject one of special study, and on this, though a cognate theme, I do not propose to enter. Instead of arguing let us examine for ourselves these eternal forms of the sun and planets as we may see them in the telescope, and form our own conclusions.

I will accordingly invite you to accompany me in imagination to an observatory, furnished with one of the great telescopes of modern times, and will suppose that with it we pass in review the different bodies of our system, and I will suppose that we have a day of time interrupted and unqualified for carrying out in which we can review with one single telescope the discoveries made by the slow labor of the last twenty years abroad and at home.

A LOOK AT THE SUN.

And first let us look at the sun.

We see before us a globe whose surface is more than ten thousand times that of the entire earth, and which is all of a temperature beside which fire, as we know it, would seem cold. The surface, as I have seen it in moments of the clearest vision, is made up of countless small separate bodies, so small that the highest telescopic power can but just distinguish them, and so intensely bright that the general mass in which, they appear floating, seems gray by comparison. These bodies, which certainly exist, are nevertheless so hard to see, that their exis-

[illegible] sun, third, the [illegible] really a grand [illegible] with whose [illegible] seen lately enter- [illegible] ing, been able to [illegible] ation which surface [illegible] olumnes of vapor, [illegible] shapes, which are [illegible] parallelism [illegible] ing, the term be[illegible] ing, the more probable [illegible] ing which the earth [illegible] umnes of vapor are, [illegible] probably destined [illegible] this conditions) the [illegible] which this vapor is [illegible] ing as a haze [illegible] the cause, for many observers are being led to conclude that owing to its enormous mass and slow cooling, the planet at last will radiate heat enough to keep in part, possibly by its own light, or rather that it would do so were its radiations not checked by the volumes of vapor they raise.

[Projection shown of photograph of sun spot made Sept. 26, 1872, at the Observatory.]

SUNS BY FURIOUS TEMPESTS.

As we approach the edge of the penumbra, we see masses of the filament forms I have already spoken of, torn away from the surface and tossed about in every shape. Sometimes they lie one and across each other, sometimes they are twisted into long narrow bundles, and, as we approach the darkest part of the spot, the varieties of the contorted forms defies description. They overhang the inner edge, in masses which bare recall the name of thatch, straws, from a certain rude resemblance to the straws which project beyond the eaves of a thatch roof, such as is common in England, where the name was first given. Across the deep shade of the umbra there are long lines, called bridges, looking somewhat like a skein of white silk lying over a large ink spot, though the umbra itself is not absolutely black, but we can look down into it and into shades which, though I might devote a day to the description of the features of the spot without exhausting the subject, and therefore I will only speak of what I am here concerned with; the evidence it gives of enormous atmospheric action, and of a gaseous constitution of all of the sun we ever see, for the surface is penetrated and tossed by vertical winds, as I have said; (winds is not a correct term, but I use it here as more expressive) These currents, of whatever nature they may be, act constantly with an energy far greater than the explosion of a terrestrial volcano in its most powerful paroxysm, and it has been found by the spectroscope, which is capable of measuring such velocities, that the motions are sometimes at the rate of over two hundred miles a second, or at more than four hundred times the velocity of a cannon ball as it leaves the gun.

[Colored diagrams shown: 1—American total eclipse of 1869, with prominences. 2—Enlarged view of "cusps" prominences. 3—Enlarged view of a fleecy protuberance.]

CRIMSON FLAMES 50,000 MILES HIGH.

If we look to the sun's edge with a powerful spectroscope, we see something perhaps more wonderful still. Crimson flames, or what seem like flame, are poured out with far more than volcanic energy, rising to the height of sometimes 50,000 miles, and sometimes far more, and finally spreading out and lying as if sustained by some under atmosphere, like the bright clouds of a sunset sky on the earth. These flames are on ordinary occasions visible only with the spectroscope, through which they would appear of either a crimson or blue tint. But I have been privileged to see them in two total eclipses, and can confirm the observation that their natural color is that of incandescent hydrogen in the Geisler tube, or if this be too unfamiliar a simile, I may compare their tint to that of a rose leaf held up against the light. I am, however, describing not what we see with their beauty, but with the evidence they give of enormous solar energy. They have been seen by Professor Young to rise at a rate which implies, according to Mr. Proctor's calculation, an initial velocity of something like 400 miles a second, and which if unresisted by the solar atmosphere, would carry the matter of which they are composed away from the sun altogether, and hurl it into space beyond the bounds of our solar system, never to return.

If we look at the energy which is producing these effects as a question of theoretical mechanics we shall find that every yard of the sun's surface radiates heat enough to keep in constant action, (according to Sir J. Herschel) a steam engine of 60,000 horse power, and how many such square yards there are, we may calculate but cannot properly realize or conceive. One of the spots now (March 7) on the sun's surface contains nine hundred million square miles or more than four times the surface of the whole earth land and water, and enormous as this actually large one, I have seen one of such size that the globe on which we live could be dropped into the open gulf of the umbra without touching the sides.

COMPOSITION OF THE SUN.

And what is the matter of which the sun is composed? Is it anything like what we know on the earth? You are aware that we are able to answer this question, in fact by means of the spectroscope, and to say that there are times that the ore and across each other, sometimes they are twisted into long narrow bundles, and, as we approach the darkest part of the spot, the varieties of the contorted forms defies description. They overhang the inner edge, in masses which bare recall the name of thatch, straws, from a certain rude resemblance to the straws which project beyond the eaves of a thatch roof, such as is common in England, where the name was first given. Across the deep shade of the umbra there are long lines, called bridges, looking somewhat like a skein of white silk lying over a large ink spot, though the umbra itself is not absolutely black, but we can look down into it and into shades which, though I might devote a day to the description of the features of the spot without exhausting the subject, and therefore I will only speak of what I am here concerned with; the evidence it gives of enormous atmospheric action, and of a gaseous constitution of all of the sun we ever see, for the surface is penetrated and tossed by vertical winds, as I have said; (winds is not a correct term, but I use it here as more expressive better.